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Monday, May 17, 1976
Vaisakha 27, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 17, 1976/Vaisakha 27, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF NCDC, NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75 AND 'CORRIGENDUM' TO ANNUAL REPORT OF ICAR FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 under sub section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10857/76]

Sir, on behalf of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table a 'Corrigendum' to the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10858/76]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 317(E), G.S.R. 318(E) and G.S.R. 319(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10859/76].

TAMIL NADU COMMERCIAL CROPS ASSESSMENT ACT, 1976

SHRI D. P. YADAV. Sir, on behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tamil Nadu Commercial Crops Assessment Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 5 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-10860/76]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS OF U P AND JAMMU & KASHMIR FOR 1974-75, 1971-72 & 1972-73, A STATEMENT & NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10861/76]

[Shri Prabhudas Patel]

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iv) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (ii) and (iii) above. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-10862/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(i) The Sikkim Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 312(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976.

(ii) The Sikkim Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10863/76].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF I.I.T., BOMBAY FOR 1974-75

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10864/76.]

11.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1976."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tariff Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1976 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1976."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1976."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed

to enclose a copy of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1976."

11.04 hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(2) The Tariff Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1976.

(3) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(4) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

11.05 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1976—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Finance Bill for which eleven hours were allotted. Nine hours are already over and two hours are left. The Finance Minister will reply to the debate at 12 O'clock.

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, फाइनेंस बिल पर सदन में पिछले कई घंटों से चर्चा चल रही है और यह खुशी की बात है कि भारत का जो अर्थ का भंडार है वह पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में इस बार तेजी से बढ़ा है, और भारत की जो देनदारियां थीं, जो कर्ज से लदा हुआ था अब वह हल्का होता हुआ नजर आ रहा है। अगर आप पिछले सालों के मकाबले में पिछले वर्ष तथा पिछले वर्ष के आखिरी हिस्से का मुकाबला करें तो आप को प्रसन्नता होगी कि जो आर्थिक संकट देश में था, जो आर्थिक मुसीबत मुल्क में छायी हुई थी और देश में निराशा का वातावरण था उस पर हमारी सरकार ने अपनी दक्षता से, नई आर्थिक नीतियों से तथा 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिये जो छिपा हुआ धन था उसको बाहर निकलवा कर देश के अन्दर एक खुशहाली का वातावरण पैदा किया है। हम देखते हैं कि यह पहला साल है कि हम विदेशों से कर्ज लेने के बदले में अपनी सेवाओं के बदले में तथा अपनी नई नई चीजें विदेशों में भेज कर करोड़ों रुपया और करोड़ों रुपए की मिल्कियत दूसरे देशों से प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। अब तक यह कहा जाता था कि भारत में पेट भरने के लिए नहीं है, बौरों और ईंट की पौलिसी चलती है, लेकिन आज खेती, उद्योग और जीवन के अन्य क्षेत्रों में हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा दिन प्रति दिन सुधरता चला जा रहा है। बड़ी खुशी होती है जब हम यह कहते हैं कि विदेशों को अपना माल भेज कर, रेल के इंजन बाहर भेज कर रुपया वसूल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन साथ ही हमें यह कहने में आज प्रसन्नता होती है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान से एक नहीं सैंकड़ों की तादाद में इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर्स, प्रोफेसर्स और दूसरे पेशे में काम करने वाले भारतीय लोग विदेशों में जाकर उनके निर्माण में लगे हुए हैं और अपनी सेवाओं के बदले बहुत सारा धन देश में भेजते हैं। तो यह जो वर्ष चल रहा है यह भारत की खुशहाली का एक नया दौर शुरू करने वाला है।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिये देश का जो एक जर्जरित आर्थिक ढांचा था उसको आगे ले जाने में इन सूत्रों ने बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है। आज अगर आप सफर करें तो सारे देश में चारों तरफ निर्माण कार्य होते हुए आपको दिखाई देंगे, निर्माण की एक लहर सी दिखाई पड़ती है, चारों तरफ कुछ न कुछ चीज बनती नजर आयेंगी। तो जो हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा है इस वक्त इसकी नींव बड़ी गहरी होती चली जा रही है, और जो देश आर्थिक रूप से अपनी जड़ें मजबूत करेगा वही दुनियां में बड़ा

(श्री हरी सिंह)

मुल्क बनेगा । भारत की आबादी, इसका क्षेत्रफल और इसकी अपनी परम्परा तथा संस्कृति विवश करती है कि हिन्दुस्तान को दुनिया के देशों में एक बड़ा देश बनना है ।

अगर आप देखें तो आज हमारे विदेशों से जो ताल्लुकात हैं, पड़ोसी मुल्कों से जो कुछ दिनों से ताल्लुकात बिगड़े हुए थे, उन में आज सुधार आ रहा है और यही नहीं चीन जैसे मुल्क से आज राजनीतिक संबंध हमारे सुधरे हैं । अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान से जो समस्यायें थीं उनको नए रूप से एक नई जिन्दगी शुरू करने के लिए अवसर दिया गया है ।

यह चिन्ता का विषय है कि फरक्का के इश्यू को लेकर बांगला देश और हिन्दुस्तान के जो आपसी ताल्लुकात हैं उनमें तथा दूसरे मुद्दों को लेकर के एक तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । पर हिन्दुस्तान की नीति हमेशा अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ अमन की रही है, शांति की रही है । वह किसी मुल्क की सीमाओं मे घुस कर या किसी मुल्क मे तोड़ फोड़ की नीति चला कर उसको अपने आधिपत्य मे नही लेना चाहता है । आप जानते ही हैं कि बंगला देश मे एक के बाद एक ऐसी घटनाएं घटा जिनसे मालूम पड़ता है कि जो बाहर की ताकतें हैं वे वहा अन्दर बैठ कर मुल्क मे हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा कर रही हैं ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान वह मुल्क है जो आज अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिए बड़े सुधरे और ठोस कदम उठा रहा है । आज नई नई चीजें हमारे देश के सामने आती चली जा रही हैं ।

मैं जिस जिले से आता हूं, वह बेतिहर जिला है और वहां पर गेहूं की पैदावार हिन्दुस्तान के किसी एक जिले के मुकाबलतन सब से ज्यादा है । पर आप यह देखें कि हमारे जिले में एक आर्थिक संकट आया हुआ है क्योंकि वहां के किसान को अपनी गेहूं की पैदावार की बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बेचना पड़ रहा है और यह भी हो रहा है कि उसको मंडियों से निराश हो कर वापस आना पड़ता है । इसके अलावा उसको वक्त पर पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है, उसको समय पर चैक नहीं मिलता है और अगर चैक बना भी दिया जाता है तो लिखने में कुछ गलती कर दी जाती है, जिससे चैक से पैसा मिलने में बहुत समय लग जाता है । इसके अलावा उसका जो माल होता है, उसको कम तोला जाता है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव्स दिया जाए क्योंकि अच्छी फसल तैयार कर के वह हिन्दुस्तान को सैल्फ-सफीशियेंसी की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त किसान को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । इस लिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो किसानों की समस्यायें हैं, इनको हल करने के लिए सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं । आज हमारे मुल्क मे रुपए की कमी है हालांकि हालत काफी सुधरी है । आपने डाक के टिकटों पर एडवारटाइजमेंट की मुहर लगा कर कुछ पैसा इकट्ठा करने का विचार किया है । इस संबंध मे मैं भी एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जो चैक-बुक होती है, जो बैंको द्वारा दी जाती है, यह आम तौर पर सब बैंक मुफ्त मे देते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप और रुपया इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं और आर्थिक संकट को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जो चैक बुक दी जाए, वह फ्री नहीं देनी चाहिए । कुछ न कुछ पैसा जो चैक-बुक की बुकलेट होती है और जिसमें 20 या 25 चैक होते हैं, उसके वसूल किए जाने चाहिएं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस छोटे से आइटम से देश के अन्दर करोड़ों रुपया आमदनी हो जाएगी । आखिर चैक बुक छापने में कुछ पैसा भी खर्च होता है और अगर 10 नए पैसे भी कम से कम रखा जाए तो

काफी आमदनी होगी क्योंकि देश में हर जिले में, हर शहर में और हर एक बिजनेस सैंटर में चैक इस्तेमाल होते हैं और लाखों की तादाद में चैकों का आदान-प्रदान होता है। अगर एक चैक का दाम दो नए पैसे भी रखा जाए, तो इससे मुल्क के खजाने में दसियों करोड़ रुपया आमदनी हो जाएगी। पहली बार मैंने यह आमदनी की आइटम बताई है, जिसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा सोर्स है जिससे किसी को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचने वाला है और किसी को ओवरबर्डन किये बगैर यह आमदनी मुल्क को मिल सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर जरूर ध्यान दे।

आज मुल्क के अन्दर से गरीबी को निकाला गया है लेकिन आज भी आमदनी में जो फर्क है, उसको मिटाना चाहिए। आज भी आप देखते हैं कि ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनकी रोजाना की आमदनी लाखों रुपए तक की है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भी इन्सान हैं जिनका जीवनयापन भी मुश्किल से होता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारी सरकार ने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है और उसके लिए वह बड़ी गम्भीरता से कोशिश भी कर रही है और हमारे जो प्लानर्स हैं उनके सामने भी यह सवाल है कि इकोनामिक जेनरेशन हो, तो ऐसी हालत में जो धन है, जो दौलत है, वह कुछ हाथों में इकट्ठा न हो और उसका फैलाव हो। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार सतत प्रयत्न बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ कर रही है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आमदनी में फर्क है, उस को मिटाना चाहिये और समाजवाद और समानता के रास्ते में जो यह एक रोड़ा है, जो आर्थिक असमानता लोगों के बीच में है, यह बहुत बड़ी दीवार है, इस को समाप्त करना चाहिये।

यही नहीं, आप देखें कि मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसे बहुत से काम धंधे हैं जिन को लेकर सरकार अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं एक छोटी सी बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं जिस के लिये सरकार को कोई बहुत प्रयत्न नहीं करना होगा और वह यह है कि, आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि सिगरेट कम्पनियों का रेट आफ प्रोफिट जा है वह 60 फीसदी तक है। इतना बड़ा मार्जिन आप किसी इंडस्ट्री में मुश्किल से पायेंगे। इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सिगरेट कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। यही नहीं कुछ सिगरेट कंपनियां तो आज कल होटलों को भी अपने हाथ में ले रही हैं और नये नये होटल बना कर देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को अपने हाथ में करती जा रही है। ये छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं लेकिन रोजाना काम में आने वाली हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सिगरेट कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे और उन को अपने हाथ में ले ले। इससे बेहतरीन सिगरेट लोगों को पीने में मिलेगा और वे सस्ती भी होंगी।

चीनी मिलों के बारे में बहुत दिनों से बात चल रही है। आप देखें कि शूगर मिलों पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का कर्ज है और कोई चारा नहीं निकल पा रहा है, कोई माध्यम नहीं निकल रहा है कि वह वसूल हो। किसानों का काफी रुपया शूगर मिलों पर बकाया है लेकिन वह उन को मिल नहीं पा रहा है। इसलिए उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो होना ही चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जिन मिलों ने इस इंडस्ट्री को चलाया था, उन के घरों पर जो धन दौलत है, उन को भी सरकार को अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिए क्योंकि धन दौलत कमा कर वे लोग तो अलग हो गये और अब उन की टूटी फूटी मिलें पड़ी हुई हैं और उन को वे सरकार को

सौंपना चाहते हैं । इसलिये शूगर मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ साथ जो परिवार चीनी मिल चलाते थे; उनके घरों से पैसा वसूल करना चाहिये क्योंकि आज किसानों से उन चीनी मिलों से पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार ने जो आर्थिक कदम उठाये हैं, उनकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूं और इस फाइनेंस बिल के पास किये जाने का अनुमोदन करता हूं ।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस वर्ष जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उस में जो यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, उन का मैं स्वागत करता हू । इस सारे देश में सर्वत्र सन्तोष व्यक्त किया जा रहा है । प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों में जो राहत दी गई है, इसकी सबों ने सराहना की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रशासनिक खर्च में कमी करने में सफल हुई है । खाद्यान्न की व्यवस्था सुधरी है, मुद्रा स्फीति में रुकावट आई है । यह आस्टैरिटी का प्रमाण है । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नियंत्रण में करने के लिए इस से सहारा मिला है म र इस आस्टैरिटी से जीवन-उपयोगी वस्तुओं की कमी की पूर्ति हुई है और उन की कीमतों में गिरावट आई है।

हमारे देश में आदिवासियों की संख्या आज बहुत बड़ी है और उन के विकास के लिए और अधिक प्रयत्न करने चाहिए । इन का विकास देश के लिए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है । आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए । उन के लिए छोटे छोटे काम धन्धे शुरू करने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा ऋण सहायता मिलनी चाहिए । जहां तक रीवा संभाग का सम्बन्ध है, यह मेरे क्षेत्र से लगा हुआ है और वहां पर बाण सागर निर्माण की योजना है । वह अभी तक नहीं हो सका । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां पर ऋण की सुविधाएं, चिकित्सालय, उद्योग और सिंचाई के साधन जुटाये जाएं ।

सभापति महोदय जी हमें देश को समृद्ध और शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए आदिवासी और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारनी होगी । आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि वे अपनी दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति गावों से कर सके । ऐसा होने पर ही उनकी संस्कृति, रीतिरिवाजों, लोक कथाओं एव अन्य विशेषताओं का विकास होगा ।

भारत की परिस्थितियों को देखकर ही महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हम गाव की ओर चलें । इस प्रकार हमें गांव की ओर चल कर ऐसी योजनाओं का निर्माण करना है जिससे देश के कई भागों में बसे आदिवासियों का विकास हो । आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए हमें एक पृथक योजना आयोग बनाने की आवश्यकता है । हमारा यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि गांव में रहने वाले लोगों की आय में वृद्धि हो और उनके रोजगार साधन बढ़े ।

कोयला खानों और उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों से मेरा गहरा सम्बन्ध है । खान मजदूरों की सुरक्षा पर अधिक ध्यान की आवश्यकता है । जो अधिकारी इस विषय में लापरवाही बरतते हैं, उन्हें कठोर दंड दिया जाना चाहिए । खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की दशा में सुधार करने की भी जरूरत है । उनकी मजदूरी में सुधार हो, उनके इलाज आदि की अच्छी व्यवस्था

हों । इन श्रमिकों की पारिवारिक पेंशन जीवन बीमा आदि के विषय में जो पग उठाये गये हैं, वे स्वागत योग्य हैं ।

सभापति जी, हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन को अधिकाधिक बढ़ाने और खेतिहर मजदूरों और गरीब किसानों को अधिकाधिक सुविधाएं देने का जो प्रोग्राम रखा गया है या बनाया जा रहा है, वह कल्याणकारी है । उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों के लिए सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है, वह भी स्वागत योग्य है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिए जिससे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, या अन्य श्रमिक हैं उन्हें जरूरतों की चीजें सस्ते दामों पर उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हो सकें । सरकार उपभोक्ता की जरूरतों और उत्पादन दोनों पर दृष्टि रख रही है यह एक यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण है ।

कृषि पर हमें अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । कृषि उपज को खरीदने के लिये विशेष निगम की स्थापना होनी चाहिए । देश में आज छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है । जिनको छोटे-छोटे किसान भी खरीद सकें । देश में किसानों को खेती सम्बन्धी सहायता देने के लिए छोटे छोटे केन्द्रों का जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिये । कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने उपयोगी कार्य किया है । किन्तु इसका कार्य क्षेत्र विस्तृत हो जिससे यह व्यापक रूप से काम कर सके ।

सरकार के विशेष प्रयत्न से आज पूरे देश का वातावरण अधिक शान्त है । इसे मैं औद्योगिक क्रान्ति का उदय ही कह सकता हूं ।

अन्त में मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए बजट को एक कल्याणकारी कदम मान कर कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने देश की जनता को आह्वान किया था कि तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा, इसी प्रकार हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी देश की जनता का आह्वान किया है कि तुम मुझे सहयोग दो, मैं तुम्हें महान बनाऊंगी । इस प्रकार देश को महान बनाने का कार्य ऐसे ही कल्याणकारी बजट से हो सकेगा ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने देश की वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत बनाया । हमारे देश की रुपये की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है । यह विदेशों में बहुत बढ़ी है इससे हमारे देश में निर्माण कार्य तेजी से हुआ है और फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस बहुत सजग होकर काम कर रहे हैं । अभी एमर्जेंसी को एक साल हुआ है । इतने थोड़े अर्से में इतनी तरक्की हुई है तो मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस एमर्जेन्सी को दस साल और रखा जाए । (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय जिनकी कुन्द बुद्धि हो, उनकी समझ में यह बात नहीं आ सकती, न मैं उन्हें समझाने का प्रयत्न करूंगा । इतने थोड़े से प्रयत्न से देश में डिसिप्लीन आ गया है, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना लोगों ने जमीन में गाड़ रखा है । अगर वित्त मंत्री जी किसी तरह से उस सोने को निकाल सकें तो हमारे देश का अधिक निर्माण हो सकेगा । सोने से लोगों को मोहब्बत है, प्रेम है । लेकिन अगर मुल्क मजबूत नहीं है तो यह सोना कई बार देश से बाहर भी चला जा सकता है । जिन लोगों ने यह सोना रखा हुआ है, वे समाज के दुश्मन हैं । सोना आम आदमी के पास तो होता नहीं । जिनके पास सोना है उनसे निकालने का प्रयत्न

[श्री शशि भूषण]

दिया जाए । आप जानते हैं कि देश में दस हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैक का मौजूद है और पच्चीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना जमीन में गड़ा हुआ है । पिछले दिनों आपने ब्लैक का कुछ रुपया निकाला भी है और निकालने का प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं । इस सोने को भी आप निकाल सकें तो देश में निर्माण कार्य आप तेजी से कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में एक करोड़ सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, सेना में, रेलवे में, और 25 लाख तो हमारे शिक्षक ही हैं । इस तरह से ये एक करोड़ सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं । एक करोड़ अपर मिडिल क्लास के एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स हैं जिनके पास ट्रेक्टर हैं और सिंचाई के साधन हैं । एक करोड़ इस देश में ऐसे आदमी हैं जो सस्ता माल लाते हैं और महंगा बेचते हैं । सुबह से शाम तक यही काम करते हैं । एक करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं, मिस्त्री या मिस्त्री के ऊपर के, जिन्हें स्किल्ड लेबर कहा जाता है । ऊपर से नीचे तक ये चार करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं । इन चार करोड़ लोगों पर पांच पांच आदमी निर्भर करते हैं और बाकी भारत सोता है ।

मैं सूरत की बात आपको बताता हूं । सूरत के क्षेत्र में वन मीलियन लेण्डलेस लेबरर्स हैं । उनकी यूनियन ने पास कर दिया कि पांच रुपये से कम मजदूरी नहीं लेंगे । वहां की पिछली सरकार ने भी पास कर दिया था । लेकिन वहां के लोकल जमींदारों ने यह फैसला कर लिया कि वे लोकल लेबरर्स से काम नहीं लेंगे । एक रुपये रोज पर वे महाराष्ट्र से लेबरर इम्पोर्ट करके ले आते हैं और सूरत के एक मिलियन लेबरर की हालत भूखों मरने की हो गयी है । बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम में अगर इन चीजों को लागू करना है तो जो लैण्डलेस लेबरर्स के लिए मिनिमम वेज हमने तय किया है, उसको लागू करवाने के काम को भी सरकार इस तरीके से अपने हाथ में ले जिससे कि ये बड़े लोग उन पर हावी न हो सकें । उनके साथ भी वही सख्ती की जाय जो एडल्ट्रेटर के साथ की गयी, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स के साथ की गयी, करप्शन करने वालों के साथ की गयी । जो लोग मिनिमम वेज नहीं देते हैं, उनको भी मीसा में बन्द किया जाय । ज्यादा लोगों को आपको बन्द नहीं करना पड़ेगा, बहुत सारे लोग तो इससे वैसे ही भय खा जायेंगे । इस तरह से अगर आप इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे तो लैंडलैस लेबरर्स को मिनिमम वेज आप दिला सकेंगे । आजकल पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो थोड़ा अधिक पैसा लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को मिल जाता है । लेकिन मैं गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की बात कह रहा हूं जहां एक रुपये से ज्यादा मिनिमम वेज नहीं दिया जाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में चार करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो मेहनत करके दौलत पैदा करते हैं । अगर सब लोगों को दौलत पैदा करने का मौका दिया जाय तो देश बहुत समृद्ध हो सकता है । हमारे देश में सब कुछ है, पेट्रोल है, लोहा है, सीमेंट है, आदमी हैं, हाथ हैं और शक्ति है । अगर हम इन सब का उपयोग करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जाय तो देश बहुत समृद्ध हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, लगभग दस मिलियन टन जंगल की लकड़ी इस देश में घरों में जला दी जाती है । बड़े बड़े शहरों में लकड़ी जलाने पर रोक लगनी चाहिए । बड़े शहरों में इसको रोका जाय और कोयला जलाना कम्पलसरी किया जाय । इस

जगह से कोयला निकालने के काम में ज्यादा मजदूर लगेंगे और कोयले का ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना होगा। शहरों में लकड़ी जलाने पर कुछ न कुछ बंदिश लगायी जाय। गांवों में बहुत गरीबी है, वहां हम फ्यूल नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। वैसे तो हिन्दुस्तान बहुत गरीब देश है लेकिन हमारे देश में फ्यूल का सबसे ज्यादा कंजम्पशन होता है। दुनिया में कहीं इतना नहीं होता। हमारे यहां 8-8 घंटे महिला रोटी बनाती रहती हैं। इस देश में हमें अपनी फूड हैबिट्स को बदलना होगा। जिस रफ्तार से आबादी बढ़ रही है उनको देखते हुए हमें यह करना होगा। हमें हर पांच लाख की आबादी पर एक आटा मिल और एक बेकरी बनानी चाहिए। सारी दुनिया में—चाहे मोवियत संघ हो, चाइना हो, अमेरिका हो, फ्रांस हो, सब जगह सस्ती रोटी बना कर लोगों को मुहैया की जाती है। अपने देश में भी हमे ऐसे कदम उठाने होंगे और लोगों की फूड हैबिट्स को बदलना होगा। फ्यूल कंजम्पशन को भी हम चैनेलाइज करना होगा। अभी से इस दिशा मे हम काम करेंगे तो एमर्जेंसी के दौरान हम लोगों की फूड हैबिट्स को, सोशल हैबिट्स को—सोने की हैबिट्स को—बदल सकेंगे और अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे। अभी से इस दिशा में चलने का हमे प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

बस इतना ही मैं दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Anna D.M.K., I rise to express my views on the Finance Bill. I have to point out that the Annual Budget presented before this House by the Hon. Finance Minister for the year 1976-77 and the Finance Bill now under discussion would contribute greatly to the success of the 20-point economic programme of our respected Prime Minister. I need not stress the fact that these two are the potent instruments for effective implementation of the 20-point economic programme. I pay my compliments to the hon. Finance Minister for having formulated such a Budget and Finance Bill which would help in the successful implementation of the 20-point economic programme.

When the country was going through a raging inflation, when the prices of essential commodities were soaring, the hon. Finance Minister had in fact performed a miracle through the current year's Budget. The fiscal measures he has adopted have contained both inflation and soaring prices. The other day the hon. Finance Minister announced concessions amounting to Rs. 9.90 crores in the interest of economic growth of the country. On behalf of A.D.M.K., I pay my humble tributes to the sagacity of our Finance Minister in having presented such a constructive Budget and Finance Bill which have helped greatly the economic growth.

It has been the normal feature that the hon. Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry become the target of attack of all the political parties and also the common people whenever the agricultural production or the industrial production receives a set back. This year it is heartening that both the agricultural production and the industrial production have gone up beyond expectations. The days of scarcity have been replaced by the days of plenty. The fertiliser production this year has gone up so high that there seems to be no buyer; Rs. 100 crores worth of fertilisers are lying stagnant. Many crores worth of handloom cloth, mill cloth are going abegging. The steel production has achieved unprecedented

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

record. It has to be welcomed that production in all the sectors has gone up during this year.

Sir, I would like to suggest a new thing in regard to agriculture. Instead of clamouring for agricultural sector, it must be ensured that the agriculturists get much required incentives. The Government must give them free of cost all the inputs of agriculture—electricity, improved variety of seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides etc. and in return the Government may take one-third or one-fourth of the agricultural produce. If this is done, all the major problems confronting the agriculturists would disappear and consequently the agricultural production would go up. The agriculturists would never lament that they have not got seeds, no fertilisers etc. I understand that such a system is prevalent in some foreign countries. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to examine this proposition seriously.

Many hon. Members had demanded that the maximum rate of incometax should be brought down. I am happy that this year the hon. Finance Minister has brought down the maximum rate of incometax to 66 per cent. This will generate greater investment in industries. The entrepreneurs will no doubt avail of these incentives and come forward to set up new industrial establishments. It is heartening that the Government realised the urgent need for industrial growth and has given this incentive to the industrial entrepreneurs.

There has also been persistent demand on the floor of this House that the exemption limit for income-tax should be raised from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12000. The Minister of State, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, stated that it would not be possible for the Government to raise the income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12000. He pointed out that out of the total population of 60 crores only 38 lakh people are assessees now. I would like to point out that if the incometax exemption limit is raised from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12000 there is the possibility of the number of assessees going up to one crore. There will also be less of incometax evasion. The Department will be able to concentrate their efforts on the large assessees, which will lead to greater revenue for the Government. Here, this must also be borne in mind that the value of rupee in 1965 was on rupee four paise and in 1975 it was only 26 paise. In these circumstances, there is imperative need for raising the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 12000/-.

Sir, one of the basic reasons for the fall in prices was the Voluntary Disclosure scheme under which a total sum of Rs. 1580 crores was declared; to that extent the black money circulation was reduced. Everyone expected that the disclosures would net exceed Rs. 1000 crores. But the disclosures reached Rs. 1580 crores surpassing all the calculations. This helped greatly in the fall of prices and also in the containment of inflation. If the raids and seizures are intensified in the current year also and if the hidden whealth is declared openly to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores, than it will be a permanent solution for holding the price line; it will also curb the inflationary tendencies for ever. I am sure that the hon Finance Minister will look into this matter with this background.

If the Government want to eliminate black money from the economic scene of our country, then the export trade should be nationalised. This will end for ever the perennial malpractices like over-invoicing and under-invoicing. The quantity of our export commodities will also be not a victim of vitriolic criticism abroad. In other words, the quality of our exports will be upto international standards.

Recently, the Reserve Bank has directed that the dividend declared by the Banks on their shares should not be beyond 12 per cent. This ceiling has acted as a disincentive for the prospective buyers of shares. This will also lead to a steep fall in Bank deposits. I suggest that this ceiling of 12 per cent should be raised further in order to attract more Bank deposits and more buyers of shares. If the Bank deposits go up, naturally that will be used for production purposes, leading to accelerated economic growth.

Sir, if the 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister is to succeed throughout the country, then the masses of our country must be made aware of the contents and benefits of this 20-point economic programme. I am afraid that the Government's effort in this direction is tardy. The entire population of our country must know what this 20-point economic programme means for their life. This programme must also be implemented in all the States in a uniform manner avoiding any lop-sided benefits to certain sections. The power and irrigation must be in the central sector. All the rivers should be declared as national rivers. The generation of electricity must also be the central responsibility. If the rivers are nationalised, the river-water disputes between the States will be done with. The nation's prosperity lies in this.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that the rural people do not get easy financial credit for meeting their needs. The Central Government must ensure that there is a cooperative Bank or a commercial bank in each Panchayat catering to the financial needs of our framers. Such banks should be authorised to give loans against the golden and silver jewellery belonging to these people. I mean to say that they should get credit facilities quickly without being harassed by so many procedures.

Now that Tamil Nadu is under President's rule, now that Tamil Nadu is being administered by the Governor under the directions of the Central Government, I have to point out certain things which are to be done immediately. The hon. Finance Minister of the Government of India is keen to help the people of Tamil Nadu. The Central Government as a whole went to help the economic needs of Tamil Nadu. In these circumstances, I want to appeal to the hon. Minister of Finance that the basic minimum requirement of Rs. 16.5 crores this year for the Salem Steel plant, the foundation-stone for which was laid by the hon. Prime Minister in 1970, should be sanctioned. I regret to say that only Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned in this Budget. Rs. 16.5 crores is the minimum requirement of Salem Steel Plant this year. This must be sanctioned. Similarly, the Central Government must expedite the completion of Salem Steel Plant which is the long-cherished dream of the people of Tamil Nadu. Besides this, for the economic development of Tamil Nadu, the Sethusamudram Canal Project, the Naiveli Thermal Plant, the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant must be completed at the earliest.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to say that my party, the Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam will actively participate in the successful implementation of 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister in Tamil Nadu.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज ही समाचार-पत्र में यह है कि विश्व बैंक ने हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति का जायजा लेते हुए बड़ी आस्था प्रकट की है और यह कहा है कि दुनिया के तमाम देशों में भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिसने मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण कर लिया है, जहां खाद्यान्नों के भाव कम हुए हैं, जहा उत्पादन बढ़ा है। अब संसार के बैंक से, उसके कानसार्शियम के माध्यम से हमको महत्व मिलता है तो यह एक बड़ा संतोषजनक चित्र हमारे सामने

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

उपस्थित होता है, जिससे हमें उत्साह मिलता है।

यह वर्ष उपलब्धियों का वर्ष है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस वर्ष कुछ बदले हुए वातावरण मे, कुछ परिवर्तित स्थिति मे, शांतिपर्व या अनुशासन-पर्व की संज्ञा देकर, देश में आर्थिक उन्नति व प्रगति के लिये बडो कान्फियसनैस दिखाई पड़ती है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी के नेतृत्व मे, देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये उनके द्वारा दिये गये 20-आचरण, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को सारे के सारे देश मे एक स्वर मे स्वीकार किया गया है, आस्था प्रकट की गई है और उस पर आचरण करना आरम्भ किया गया है। उसी का यह परिणाम है कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मे भी उत्पादन बढा है, खेती के क्षेत्र मे भी उत्पादन बढा है। उत्पादन के जितने उपकरण थे, उन सब मे भी उत्पादन बढा है।

अगर समाजवाद के मार्ग पर हमे जाना होगा, तो जो भी हमारे कमिटमेंट्स है, उनको पूरा करना होगा। यह उत्पादन प्रधान है, अगर उत्पादन नही होगा तो हम अपने वायदो को पूरा नही कर सकते।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने अब की बार, शायद पहली बार अपने फाइनेन्स बजट मे कुछ प्राथमिकताए प्रायर्टीज दी है। उन्होंने रूरल इन्टेग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट स्कीम की एक पुस्तिका तैयार की है जिसमे उन्होने यह कल्पना की है कि हमारी धरती, पानी, खेती के उपकरण, आधुनिकीकरण और जितनी उसकी सामग्री है उसकी साइंटिफिक एप्रोच वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण कैसे होना चाहिए और इस जागृति के लिये 15 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान उन्होंने किया है। क्योंकि अब खेती का शरीर से ही सम्बन्ध नही है उसका सम्बन्ध मस्तिष्क-विज्ञान से बन गया है और इसके लिए प्रायटिज में पानी हाई-ब्रीड बीज, फर्टिलाइजर पेस्टीसाइड्स इत्यादि उनका का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके, साथ-साथ यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि इसकी जिज्ञासा हो, इसकी जानकारी हो और पूरी मालूमात हो। उन्होंने जो यह, कांफियसनैस और रूरल इन्टेग्रेटेड डवेलपमेंट स्कीम के द्वारा दी है और 15 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान इसके लिए किया है इस सम्बन्ध मे मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र है।

इसका मतलब यह है कि अब जितना पानी हमारे देश मे है उसे खेती की सिचाई की ओर उन्मुख करना चाहते है। हमारे देश मे पानी की कमी नही है। संसार का 1/10 पानी हमारे देश मे है बहुत-सी रिवर्स है। बहुत-सी रिवर्स का झगडा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि नदियों के झगडे का कोई प्रश्न नही होना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है। जब आप इन्टेग्रेटेड डवलपमेंट की बात सोचते हैं तो पानी जिसे प्रावधानता की कक्षा मे रखा जा सकता है वहा पर आप देखे कि कोई झगडा न हो और जो भी निर्णय केन्द्र कर दे उसे सबको मानना चाहिए। जितने भी विवाद हैं वे सब दूर होने चाहिये।

आपने कहा है कि हमको इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाकर खेती के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ एप्रोच रोड और छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के माध्यम से जो वहा की लोकल पापूलेशन है वहा के यूथ हैं उनको उनमे लगाना है यह एक बडा अच्छा कन्सैशन है। क्योंकि नगरों का जो बढ़ना है और उनमे स्लम का बढना इसी कारण है कि सारे के सारे नौजवान शहर की तरफ भागते हैं। अगर लोकल इंडीजिनस, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगो के माध्यम से इन्फ्रास्ट्रैक्चर देकर उनको वही रोक दे वही उनको काम दे तो यह एक बड़ी अच्छी बात हैं, जो कि आपने सोची है लेकिन इसके पहले उनको टैक्निकल नो-हाऊ आदि सब बताना चाहिए और जितने आपके पास साधन हैं वह सब के सब गाव की तरफ़ जाने चाहियें। अब बम्बई, कलकत्ता मद्रास, दिल्ली,

या फरीदाबाद के बिन पूरे हो चुके हैं, वहां बड़ा कंसंट्रेशन, केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है। उद्योगों का अब तो देहात की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिए। छोटे-छोटे उद्योगो के प्रति यह बात आपके मन में हैं, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन वह नहीं होना चाहिए कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमजोरी के कारण हम बेकार रहे। हमें भोजन के बाद बेकारी भी दूर करनी है। अगर बेकारी दूर करेंगे तभी भोजन दे सकेंगे। भोजन और काम प्राय: पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं संज्ञा है, जो साथ-साथ चलते हैं। आपको इस तरफ बड़ी सतर्कता के साथ और जागृती के साथ कदम बढ़ाने चाहिएं।

आपको यह वर्ष उपलब्धि का वर्ष रहा है। अब स्टील, सीमेंट, इंजीनियरिंग गडज और टैक्निकल नो-हाउ यहा से एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, ट्रेड बैलेंस भी पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले इस वर्ष अच्छे हैं और इस कारण जो विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते है, वह भी बहुत ठीक है।

एक सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि जो इंडियन ओरिजन के लोग विदेशों मे जाकर बस गये हैं, उनके द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करके यहा भेजने का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, जो सुविधायें दी है, मै अभी सिंगापुर में था वहां के व्यापारियों ने उसकी बडी सराहना की है। जो पैसा वहां रुका हुआ था, वह अब विदेशी मुद्रा मे ही यहां जमा किया जा सकता है और उसका उपयोग भी विदेशी मुद्रा में बाहर कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा आई है और उसका स्वागत किया गया है।

सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न हमारे देश मे अनाज का था। आपने दो-तीन वर्ष की स्थिति देखी है। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश मे देखा कि दाने-दाने के लिए हमारे गांवों में लोग तड़प गए। छत्तीसगढ़ की स्थिति ऐसी है कि अगर पानी होगा तो खेती होगी, धान होगा, अगर पानी नहीं होगा तो सूखा होगा। रबी की फसल में तो यह होता है कि पानी कम भी हुआ तो कुछ न कुछ उगा लेते हैं, लेकिन अगर धान की खेती में पानी नहीं होगा तो बिल्कुल सूखा पड़ेगा। 2 3 वर्ष के कठिन काल के बाद यह वर्ष अच्छा हुआ है और छत्तीसगढ़ में अनाज अच्छा हुआ है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो एलोकेशन करते हैं, उसमें पोटैंशियल को भी देखना चाहिए। हमारे यहां नर्बदा प्रधान नदी है, उसके अलावा और भी बहुत सी नदियां हैं, पानी हमारे यहां है, लेकिन सिंचाई का प्रतिशत पंजाब और हरियाणा के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। यह 8 प्रतिशत के करीब है। इस 8 प्रतिशत की सिंचाई से हम तमाम मध्य प्रदेश को खिला नहीं सकते है। नदियो के पानी का एलोकेशन अगर आप एरिया की दृष्टि से करें, पोटैंशियल और प्रोडक्शन को देखकर करे तो हम खेती का विकास ज्यादा तेजी से कर सकते हैं, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से आगे बढ सकते हैं।

मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो मार्गदर्शन हमको मिला है, जो रोशनी मिली है, जिस प्रकार आपने एक प्रैक्टिकल बजट रखा है, और समूचे देश की स्वीकृति प्राप्त की है, एक कांशियसनैस पैदा की है, जागृति की है और उत्पादन ओरिएन्टेड दिमाग पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, इसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं।

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिनांस बिल पर बहस के दौरान माननीय सदस्यों ने देश की प्रगति और कृषि के विकास पर काफी संतोष प्रकट किया है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि जब स्वराज्य होगा तो वह गांवों मे आयेगा। इसलिए मैं

[श्री राम देव सिंह]

माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान गांवों की स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

मंत्री महोदय किसी भी गांव में चलें और वह अपने साथ अर्थ-शास्त्रियों की एक टोली ले लें, जो इस बात का सरवे करे कि आज से बीस, पच्चीस साल पहले गांवों की जो स्थि ति थी, क्या उसमें कोई सुधार हुआ है । तथ्य यह है कि आज भी गांवों में वही टूटी-फूटी सड़कें है, वही अंधकार है, वही अशिक्षा और बेकारी है, वही पुलिस का जुल्म और घूसखोरी है और जनता में वही भय का वातावरण है ।

सरकार भले ही कितना ढ़िंढ़ोरा पीटे कि उसने गांवों के लोगों और किसानों के रहन-सहन के स्तर में उन्नति की है, भले ही विश्व बैंक ने सरकार के कार्यों की कितनी प्रशंसा की हो, लेकिन मेरा टेस्ट तो गांवों की वास्तविक स्थिति है--अगर वहां के लोगों के जीवन में कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है, तो सरकार के प्रचार और प्रशंसा का कोई महत्व नहीं है ।

यह ठीक है कि कृषि की पैदावार बढी है । लेकिन क्या वह इमर्जेंसी के कारण बढी है ? जब से सरकार देश की छाती पर तलवार ले कर बैठी है, क्या वह तब से बढी है ? क्या यह क्रम 1967-68 के बाद से शुरु नहीं हो गया था ? जब इस देश में भंयकर सूखा और किसानों में भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई, तब उसने किसानों को मेहनत करने और पानी पैदावार को बढाने के लिए झक झोर दिया । यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने कुछ साधन उपलब्ध कराये, कृषि का विकास हुआ और पैदावार बढी, लेकिन आज किसानों को अपनी पैदावार की कीमत क्या मिल रही है ? सरकार उनको गेहूं की कीमत 105 रुपए प्रतिक्विंटल देती है । लोहे और सीमेंट की पैदावार भी बढी है, लेकिन आज लोहे, सीमेंट और पम्पिंग सैट आदि की कीमत क्या है ? 500 रुपए में बिकने वाला पम्पिग सैट आज 5500 रूपए और 6,000 रुपए में बिक रहा है । 9,000 रुपए या 10,000 रुपए में बिकने वाला जेटर ट्रेक्टर आज 46,000 रुपए में बिक रहा है ।

सरकार की तरफ से बड़ा संतोष प्रकट किया जाता है कि चीजों की कीमतों में ह्रास हुआ है । मगर कल-कारखानों में बनी हुई वस्तुओं की कीमतों में किसी तरह का ह्रास नहीं हुआ है । अगर ह्रास हुआ है, तो इस देश के अन्नदाता , इस देश के प्राण, गांवों के किसान ने जो पैदावार बढाई, उसकी कीमत को सरकार ने घटाया है । पन्तनगर एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी ने बताया है कि एक क्विटल गेहूं पैदा करने के लिए किसान को 105 रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते हैं । लेकिन सरकार उसको उतनी भी कीमत नहीं देती है । किसान जब अपना गेहूं बेच कर सिंचाई के लिए पम्पिंग सैट, या घर बनाने के लिए सीमेंट, या खुरपी और कुदाल बनाने के लिए लोहा लेने के लिए जाता है, तो उसको कहीं अधिक पैसा देना पड़ता है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण आने वाले ढ़ाई तीन बरसों में लगभग 30 परसेंट किसान अपने खेतों को बेच कर शहरों की ओर जाने वाले हैं ।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक प्रगतिशील प्रोग्राम है। इस बात को कौन नहीं मानता है ? लेकिन यह 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक दिखावा मात्र बन कर रह गया है । आप चल कर किसी थाने के दरोगा या किसी जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के चरित्र को देखिए अगर उसमें किसी तरह का सुधार हुआ हो, तो मैं सरकार की बात को मान लूंगा ।

मैं ने तो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को एक सूत्र में बांध दिया है और वह एक सूत्र यह है कि आदमी को कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ होना चाहिए ।

अगर आदमी कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ होगा, तो वह अनुशासित, दूरदर्शी और मेहनती होगा। क्या सरकार ने देश में कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ नागरिक पैदा किये हैं ? क्या उसने लोगों की कर्त्तव्य-भावना को जगाया है ? डर और भय के कारण भले ही उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ हो, लेकिन सरकार ने उन्हें कर्त्तव्य का ज्ञान नहीं कराया है । सरकार उन्हें कर्त्तव्य का ज्ञान अपनी सेवा और अपने चरित्र से ही करा सकती है, तलवार लेकर छाती पर बैठ कर कोई प्रशासक कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ नागरिक पैदा नहीं कर सकता है ।

सरकार ने अपनी नीतियों के कारण देश को एक बड़ी भारी विपत्ति में डाल दिया है । उसने अखबारों पर अंकुश लगा दिया है । नागरिकों की जुबान बन्द कर दी है और न्यायालयों का दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि अगले दस वर्षों का समय देश के लिए भयंकर होगा । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी प्रजातांत्रिक संस्थाओं और मूल्यों को रेस्टोर करे । आप ने सुना होगा कि भागलपुर जेल में गोली चली है, डैकतियां बढ़ रही हैं, पटना नगर में बैंक को लूटा गया है । सरकार इस 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का झुनझुना बजा रही है, लेकिन ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति डेटेरियोरेट कर रही है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक प्रजातांत्रिक वातावरण में जनता का सहयोग लेना आवश्यक है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । इस पांच मिनट के समय में मैं केवल कुछ सुझाव ही दूंगा ।

लोगों को भारी आशा थी कि इमरजेंसी के बाद जो बजट आएगा वह एक नए प्रकार का बजट होगा, लेकिन जैसा कि मेरी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, यह बजट हिन्दुस्तान के सरमायादारों के हक में है और अभी भी उसमें कोई आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

जैसा कि सब माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, यह बात सही है कि किसानों की पैदावार का दाम गिरा है, मगर दूसरी तरफ़ उद्योगों में पैदा होने वाले माल का दाम नहीं गिरा है । इससे किसानो की कठिनाइयां और ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं । बहुत जगह बिजली और खाद के दामों में वृद्धि के कारण भी किसानों की परेशानियां बहुत बढ़ गई हैं । अगर सरकार उद्योग में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम भी गिराये, तो किसानों के माल के दाम गिराने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है । लेकिन सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है ।

जहां तक 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का संबंध है, यूं तो जब से कांग्रेस ने समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की चर्चा शुरू की है, तब से लगातार कई प्रकार की अच्छी-अच्छी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल करने की कोई मशीनरी नहीं है । मैं जोधपुर गया था । वहां गरीबों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है । हर एक आदमी से आल्टरनेटिव जमीन के लिए 500 रुपए की मांग की जा रही है । वे लोग 500 रुपए कैसे दे सकते हैं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं साफ़ तौर से कह सकता हूं कि वहां सारा आवंटन केवल कागजों पर हो रहा है । जो लोग जमीन पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं, उनको बेदखल करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, और रेडियो पर सुनते हैं । कि जमीन का आवंटन हो रहा है । लेकिन इस बारे में जनता का सहयोग नहीं

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

किया जा रहा है। मुख्य रूप से आवंटन का सारा काम ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में दिया गया है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी जैसी हमारे मुल्क की है उसे आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किस तरह से वह गरीबों को लूटती है। जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ उन्हें होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है।

12.00 hrs.

दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां बुनकरों की समस्या है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उनके लिए भी कहा गया है। लेकिन उनकी मांग और खपत का कोई प्रबन्ध अब तक नहीं हो सका है।

मैनेजमेंट में मजदूरों के पार्टिसिपेशन की बात है। उसकी तरफ हमारी पार्टी के लोगों ने और लोगों ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है। आज हालत यह है कि सारे देश में लाक आउट है। कारखाने बन्द हैं और इस एमर्जेंसी का लाभ उठा कर हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति मजदूरों पर भारी अत्याचार कर रहे हैं। मजदूर बेचारे बोल नहीं सकते हैं। अभी मैं मझौली गया था पीलीभीत जिले में। वहां लोगों को निकाल दिया गया है। कोआपरेटिव की मिल है। वहां का मैनेजमेंट कोई बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। एमर्जेंसी से मजदूरों को जो आशा थी, मजदूर यह समझते थे कि एमरजेंसी का इस्तेमाल मुनाफाखोरों और बड़े-बड़े बदमाश लोगों के खिलाफ होगा लेकिन वह आज मजदूरों के खिलाफ हो रहा है। इससे मजदूरों में दिनों-दिन असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से बहुत ज्यादा तो सहमत नहीं हूं कि कुछ इस देश में हुआ ही नहीं। मगर मैं यह मानता हूं कि एमर्जेंसी में अखबार बन्द हैं, जलूस नहीं निकल सकते हैं, सभायें नहीं हो सकती हैं, उनके खिलाफ कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए पूरी मनमानी पूरे देश में हो रही है। इसको रोकने का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

श्री शशि भूषण : आपके अखबार की तो तादाद बढ़ी है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : हमारे अखबार की तादाद बढ़ती है, हमारा अखबार थोड़ा बहुत बिकता है तो उसको नोटिस मिलती है और रोज टेलीफोन किया जाता है।

अब मैं फेमिली प्लानिंग वाले मामले के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया है। यह सरकार कहती है कि हम किसी के साथ जबर्दस्ती नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसी सदन में माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री ने पढ़ कर सुनाया कि किस तरह से सर्कुलर भेजे गये हैं और पुलिस को कहा गया है कि हम तुमको दस रुपए देंगे, तो पुलिस वाले ठेले वालों को, इक्के वालों को, टांगे वालों को घोड़े वालों को सबको पकड़-पकड़ कर लाते हैं और अब तो खुले आम डाक्टरों को घूस देकर झूठा सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। इस फैमिली प्लानिंग से क्या लाभ होगा। मैं खुद एक मौके पर गया। वहां मैंने देखा कि 60 साधुओं का आपरेशन किया गया था जिनकी उम्र सत्तर साल थी। इस तरह से फेमिली प्लानिंग चलाने से कोई लाभ है? साधु भी, भिखमंगे भी, पागल भी, कोढ़ी भी, सबको पकड़ पकड़ कर ला रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहां की बात है?

श्री सरजू पांडे : यह हमारे जिले की बात है मैं खुद अपनी आंख से देख कर आया। उत्तर प्रदेश में कि साधुओं को पकड़ कर

लाया गया, उनको साठ साठ रुपये दिये और उनका आपरेशन किया गया । लोग झूठा सर्टिफ़िकेट हासिल कर ले रहे हैं . . (व्यवधान) . . . . फ़ेमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि चाहे सरकार ऊपर से भले ही कहती हो कि जबर्दस्ती नहीं करना चाहते हैं मगर इस तरह के निर्देश सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, अध्यापकों को, चकबन्दी में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को और दूसरे लोगों को दिये गये हैं । मैं एक केस को जानता हूं कि उस आदमी का आपरेशन कराया गया जिसकी शादी हुई ही नहीं थी और यह कहा गया कि तुमको जमीन दी जायेगी। इस लालच में उसका आपरेशन कराया गया । सरकार को इसे देखना चाहिये ।

बेकारों की समस्या हमारे देश में बड़ी भारी है । उन बेकारों के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है कि झाड़ू लगाओ और पेड़ लगाओ । यह योजना कितन दिन चलेगी ? यह तो बिल्कुल मुल्क के साथ मजाक हो रहा है । जो मुल्क के करोड़ों नौजवान बेकारी से पागल हो कर सारे के सारे जयप्रकाश के मूवमेंट में शामिल हो गये थे, अब वही नौजवान फिर एकट्ठे हुये हैं तो उसको प्रोग्राम दिया गया कि झाड़ू लगाओ, पेड़ लगाओ । तो देश के पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों को कैसे समझाया जा सकता है । बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रोग्राम देश के सामने नहीं रखा है और यह एक भारी समस्या है। अगर उन बेकारों को काम नहीं दिया गया तो देश में आप चाहे जितनी एमरजन्सी लगा लीजिये कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । एमरजेन्सी का प्रभाव अब धीरे धीरे लोगों के दिलों से समाप्त हो रहा है और यह व्यवस्था ज्यादा दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती । या तो आमूल चूल परिवर्तन कीजिये । समाज में और कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाइये जिससे बेकारों को काम मिले, गरीबी दूर हो और जो बातें कही गई हैं उनको पूरा किया जाय, अगर वह कदम नहीं उठेगा तो यह झाड़ू लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

एक समस्या की तरफ मैं और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह है चीनी मिलों के बारे में । मैं नहीं समझता सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में । लगातार प्रस्ताव पास हुये और हर बार कहा गया कि रात दिन इन चीनी मिलों के द्वारा किसानों की लूट होती है और ये सारे का सारा रुपया सरकार से ले लेते हैं इस नाम पर कि हमारी मिलें खराब हैं, हमारी प्रोडक्शन गिर रही है और किसानों को पैसा नहीं देते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी इन चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाने की बात इस बजट में नहीं कही गई है ।

मैं यह मानता हूं, कि यह ठीक बात है कि देश में कुछ परिवर्तन हुये हैं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं । इस एमर्जेन्सी से कुछ लाभ हुये हैं । कुछ ऐसे लोगों पर जो देश को गलत दिशा में ले जाना चाहते थे रुकावट आई है । मगर गरीबी अन्याय और लूट जारी है और मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस राय से भी सहमत हूं कि घूसखोरी बढी है । एक एक सिपाही, एक एक थानेदार इस एमर्जेन्सी का लाभ उठा कर कितना रुपया कमा रहा है इस तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है । हर तरफ से रास्ते बन्द हैं । लोगों में एक घुटन सी पैदा हो रही है । यह घुटन का वातावरण—शशि भूषण जी कहते हैं कि अभी दस साल और बनाये रखा जाये । हम तो कहते हैं दस साल नहीं इसको तो एक दिन में समाप्त किया जा सकता है । लेकिन उस आधार को समाप्त कीजिये जिसकी बदौलत मुल्क में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है । मकान

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

गिराये जा रहे हैं, दिल्ली में बुलडोजर चला कर मकान गिराये जा रहे हैं इन नाम पर कि नई बस्तियां बसाई जायेंगी। ऐसे ऐसे मकान गिराये जा रहे हैं, एक जगह आप चल कर खुद देख लीजिये, मैं पांडव नगर गया और दूसरी यमुना पार की बस्तियों मे गया था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चीनी मिलों पर समाप्त कर रहे थे, अब बुलडोजर पर आ गये।

श्री सरजू पांडे : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ये जो माकान गिराये जा रहे हैं इनमे रुकावट पैदा करनी चाहिये। बिना आलटर-नेटिव जमीन दिये उनके अच्छे अच्छे मकान गिरा कर दस दस गज जमीन उनको खिचरी-पुर गांव मे दी गई है जहां बाढ मे सारे के सारे मकान बह जायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस देश को आगे बढाना है तो एमेर्जेन्सी का इस्तेमाल कीजिये उन लोगो के खिलाफ जो देश के शत्रु हैं। मजदूरों के खिलाफ, गरीबों के खिलाफ और आम लोगो के खिलाफ इसका इस्तेमाल होगा तो इससे जनता में अच्छी भावना नही पैदा होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister. If you like, you can speak sitting.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): Mr Speaker, Sir, after the general budget speech, there was an elaborate discussion on it and I had the privilege of replying to the debate also not only here but also in the other House wherein I had dealt with the various aspects of the economic policy of the *Government*.

And there had been discussion on the demands of the various Ministries. There also points have been made and they have been answered. We are in the final stage of the budget of considering and passing the Finance Bill. At this stage, I do not propose again to answer the criticisms or suggestions with regard to general policy. Particularly, the emphasis which has been laid the ideological emphasis which has been laid as usual, by some of the parties, I am not brushing them aside as completely irrelevant but, unfortunately, those ideologies do not fit in with the policies that we have adumbrated for ourselves here which we want to implement. It is in this context that the taxation policy and also the amendments we are making to-day will have to be judged.

In addition to that, my task has been made much easier by the intervention of my colleague, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, who made a comprehensive speech, particularly, with regard to the taxation administration and some of the other points

So, I propose to confine myself strictly to deal with the contents of the Finance Bill and some of the suggestions that have been made with regard to this Finance Bill and also deal, perhaps again, briefly, with regard to the Government amendments also which we have given for purposes of improving the Finance Bill This is something like giving the final machining to take out some of the raw edges The amendments are only on those lines.

I shall first refer to some of the points made with regard to the investment allowance. While Shri H. M Patel was somewhat surprised that the mining industry was being left out and so also export-oriented industrie Shri Salve went so far as to question the very basis on which the industries were included in the Ninth Schedule of the Income-tax Act. Having presumed that the list had no rational basis, he went further to suggest that all Industries should get the benefit of

investment allowance. I wish the Government were in a position to sacrifice unlimited revenue. And we will have to cut the plan and investment also to that extent. But, as hon. Members are aware, in order to support the large plan outlay, which we have provided during the year 1976-77 and, at the same time, keep inflationary forces at bay, we have to be highly selective while sacrificing revenue.

The benefits to the economy as a whole have to be carefully weighed before any concession is granted. This is precisely what we have done. Even at the time of drawing up of the list of industries for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule, deep and careful scrutiny was undertaken and only industries which fulfilled the criteria laid down, were included. I would like to recapitulate that the main factors taken into account were:

(i) the priority of the product from the angle of exports and the essential needs for intermediate and investment goods and essential needs for mass consumption;

(ii) extent of capacity constraint on production;

(iii) reasonable expectation of additional capacity creation in response to fiscal incentives; and

(iv) amenability of the product to precise description.

It was on the basis of the careful application of these criteria that the list of industries to be included in the Ninth Schedule was drawn up. It was not as if the list was prepared in an *ad hoc* fashion. During the current budget exercise, the list was again reviewed and on the recommendation of the Ministry of Industrial Development, we have added eight more items to the list. I can only assure hon. Members that the matter will be constantly under review and suitable changes will be made to the list from year to year depending on the developing situation.

I was rather surprised to find that while Shri Salve has argued forcefully for the extension of investment allowance which has to be created out of profit, to the backward areas, he had at the same time stated that industries in backward areas cannot expect to make profit for 15 years. Investment allowance is admissible in the case of backward areas also in so far as industries included in the Ninth Schedule are concerned. There are already a package of incentives for industries in backward areas. For instance, Section 80 HH of the Income tax Act exempts 20 per cent of profits derived from industrial undertakings set up in backward areas for a period of 10 years. What is really needed is the selection of appropriate instruments which would give real benefit to the right type of industries coming up in backward areas. Such industries should add to the total wealth of the region rather than deplete it. For the development of backward areas. as I have already mentioned on more than one occasion, the real solution lies in the establishment of industries which exploit the natural resources of the area through a technology appropriate to the manpower resources in the area. Location of large industries might give employment to a limited number of people, but might at the same time also lead to pockets of high purchasing power which ultimately would impoverish the adjoining rural areas Bihar is a typical example of such a phenomenon. The entire question of development of backward areas is now under examination by a high-powered committee under my esteemed colleague Shri T. A. Pai and I can only assure the hon. Members that whatever fiscal incentives are necessary to really improve conditions in backward areas would be given Government's most considered attention.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

I shall now clarify certain points in regard to taxation of non-residents for which provision has been made in the Finance Bill. Hitherto, income by way of royalties received by non-residents was charged to tax on a *net* basis, that is, after allowing deduction in respect of expenses from the gross amount of such income. In the case of foreign companies, the net income received under approved agreements was charged to tax at the rat of 52.5 per cent. Further, lumpsum payments received by non-residents outside India for the delivery of designs and drawings relating to any patent, invention, etc. outside India were not chargeable to tax in India.

Under the Finance Bill, it is proposed to levy income-tax at the rate of 40 per cent on the *gross* amount of royalties received by foreign companies under approved agreements made on or after 1st April, 1976. Royalties received under approved agreements made before that date will, however continue to be taxed at the rate of 52.5 per cent on *net* basis. Further, lumpsum payments received by such companies outside India for the delivery of designs and drawings outside India will be chargeable to tax in India in all cases, irrespective of the date on which the agreement was made Such lumpsum payments will, however, be charged to tax at the rate of 20 per cent of the gross amount if these are received under approved agreements made on or after the 1st April 1976.

It has been represented that foreign supplies of technical knowhow had entered into agreements or had finalised proposals for the receipt of such lump sum royalties with the approval of the Central Government on the understanding that such payments would be exempted from tax. In order to mitigate hardship in such cases, I proposed to exempt from income-tax the lumpsum payments of this type received under approved agreements made before 1st April, 1976. Such lumpsum payments received under agreements made after 31st March, 1976, will, at the option of the foreign company, be treated similarly if the agreement was made in accordance with the proposals approved by the Central Government before 1st April, 1976. Foreign companies which exercise an option under the proposed provision will continue to pay income-tax in respect of the remaining royalty income on the existing basis. In other words, income-tax in respect of the remaining royalty income will be charged at the rate of 52.5 per cent on a *net* basis. The net amount of royalty income will, however, be computed after limiting the deduction on account of expenditure incurred on earning such income to 20 per cent of the gross amount. Foreign companies which do not exercise this option will be governed by the new scheme of taxation of royalties laid down in the Bill They will, thus, have to pay income-tax at the rate of 20 per cent on the gross amount of the lumpsum royalties and at the rate of 40 per cent on the remaining amount of royalty.

Under another provision in the Finance Bill, interest payable by a non-resident will be deemed to accrue or arise in India if it is payable in respect of any debt incurred or moneys borrowed and used for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by the non-resident in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India. It has been represented that while it will be fair to tax interest payable by a non-resident carrying on business in India on moneys borrowed by him from another non-resident for the purposes of his business in India, taxation of interest paid by a non-resident to another non-resident in other cases will result in casting the tax net too wide Thus, in a case where a non-resident 'A' borrows moneys from another non-resident 'B' for investment in shares of an Indian company, non-resident 'B' should not be charged to

tax on interest received by him from 'A' as the nexus between the investment in India and non-resident 'B' is rather tenuous. It has also been represented that taxation of income in such cases will adversely affect investment in India. I, therefore, propose to exclude from the tax net interest received by a non-resident from another non-resident unless such other non-resident carries on a business or profession in India.

Shri Salve has taken rather strong exception to the fact that outstanding fees in the case of lawyers and solicitors only have been exempted and other professionals have not been covered. Our decision was taken after careful examination of representations received in the matter. We also had before us the considered views of the Attorney General before making the decision. As the House is aware, outstanding fees in the case of pleading advocates and senior advocates who are briefed by junior advocates are not legally recoverable.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): That is wrong, Sir. Every advocate is entitled to sue in the court of law in India.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is difficult, if not impossible, therefore, to ascertain on a fair basis the recoverable outstanding fees of any advocate or solicitor. Besides many advocates act as well as plead in some cases and only plead in certain other cases. Identification of outstanding fees which can be regarded as asset for the purpose of wealth tax would be an insuperable task in these cases. It was on these considerations that exemption has been proposed. The House will appreciate that *prima facie*, these considerations do not apply to the case of those belonging to other professions. However, I have an open mind and if any group of professionals are able to establish that they have a problem similar to, if not identical with that of the category already exempted, I shall respond to their representations. The House will appreciate that in such cases, snap decisions are just not possible and a careful analysis must precede any decision.

Shri Salve has also urged the removal of the so-called disparity between taxation rates in regard to registered firms, especially of professionals, and individuals. He has at the same time argued equally forcefully for the removal of the disparity of rates applicable to the corporate sector and that applicable to HUFs, individuals and partners. I would like to inform the House that the rates applicable to different tax entities are not determined in an *ad hoc* fashion. They are based on an analytical study of the incidence of taxation with regard to counter-balancing benefits which accrue to the taxable entity. For example, while it is a fact that the combined incidence of income tax on a registered firm and its partners is higher than the tax that would have been paid by the partners of the firm on their respective shares of income if they derived an equal income by separately carrying on their profession or business, this has to be carefully counter-balanced by the special benefits accruing from a partnership as a form of business organisation. In fact, hon. members will recall that the need for a levy of separate tax on registered firms arose as *inter alia* on the consideration that many tax payers found it easy to reduce the tax liability by setting up firms with relatives and friends as partners, some of whom were merely benamidars.

Certain hon. members have, perhaps for ideological reasons, been rather critical of the concessions that have been given in excise duties to the private sector My colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has already dealt with this in detail I must, however, say that I am in full agreement with the views of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. that the ball is now squarely in the court of the private sector and that they should prove equal to the challenge posed to them and the confidence reposed in them by the nation.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

The tendency to fritter away their energies in a gluttonous mood seeking more and more tax concessions must be discouraged. As I had said during the budget debate, the private sector is on trial. It is for the private sector to prove its worth by its performance.

Certain hon. members pleaded for further relief in respect of excise duty on paper, tractors, certain agricultural implements and bicycles. I have had the matter examined, but I am unable to concede these requests since I find that adequate concessions have already been given in respect of most of these commodities.

Several hon. members have made some constructive suggestions to improve the economy. I can assure them that their suggestions will receive our highest consideration.

I am deeply grateful to hon members for the appreciation they have expressed in regard to the remarkable progress which our, economy has registered in recent years. This is indeed a tribute to the inspiring and dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister. Economic progress is closely inter-linked and inter-woven with progress in the political and social spheres of activity. The recent developments in our relations with China and Pakistan are of considerable significance to the future of our country. On the social side, long-standing wasteful and evil practices like dowry etc. are now being speedily eradicated through determined action to arouse the social conscience of the nation. The recently announced population policy is another important step in our relentless drive against poverty. Our achievements in the field of science and technology have already received world-wide acclaim and we are one of the top nations in the world so far as scientific skills and technological talent is concerned. Discipline has been restored in almost every walk of life. Educational institutions have now become centres of learning once again. Industrial establishments have become places where work is worship. Government offices have achieved a level of efficiency never before reached. Shortages of essential commodities is now only an unhappy memory. We have about 18 million tonnes of foodgrains in our godowns today. As you all know, procurement is still going on at a very fast rate.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): But the prices of agricultural commodities have come down and the prices of industrial goods have not gone down proportionately.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have dealt with it in my budget speech. I agree that we should have a balance between agricultural prices and industrial prices. Therefore, there is no question of merely having an Agricultural Prices Commission to fix the price for the benefit of the urban consumer For other essential commodities, particularly those required by the rural population, we should have commodity councils or price commissions so that the rural population gets the benefits of lesser prices for their consumption goods. This balance will have to be brought out and this balance, I do agree, does not exist today.

Power is no longer a constraint to production. Industrial raw materials are available in abundant measure to keep the wheels of industry moving Harmonious industrial relations are the order of the day. As was pointed out, we have fertilisers also and there is not shortage of fertiliser today.

Last year, when emergency was declared, the nation was at cross roads When the new Economic programme was discussed in this august House, I described the situation as a turning point. Yes, indeed, it has been a turning point. We have fully grasped the opportunities thrown up by the new situation brought about by the Emergency. The nation has enter-

ed a new era of progress and social regeneration. It, therefore, behoves each one of us to do our mite to consolidate the gains of emergency, ensure that the momentum generated is sustained, if not strengthened, that the qualitative change in all facets of national life is preserved if not improved, and strive our utmost for the speedy attainment of our cherished goals of a better standard of living for our millions and better quality of life especially in rural India.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause discussion. Since there are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3, I will put them to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 *(Amendment of section 9)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause 4. There are four Government amendments.

Amendments made*:

Page 7, lines 35 and 36, *omit*

"or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India". (89).

Page 8, *after* line 13, *insert*—

"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in relation to so much of the income by way of royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, if such income is payable in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 and the agreement is approved by the Central Government.

Explanation 1 For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, an agreement made on or after the 1st day of April, 1976 shall be deemed to have been made before that date if the agreement is made in accordance with proposals approved by the Central Government before that date; so, however, that, where the recipient of the income by way of royalty is a foreign company, the agreement shall not be deemed to have been made before that date unless, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub section (2) of section 139 (whether fixed originally or on extension) for furnishing the return of income for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, or the assessment year in respect of which such income first becomes chargeable to tax under this Act, whichever assessment year is later, the company exercise an option by furnishing a declaration in writing to the Income-tax Officer (such option being final for that assessment year and for every subsequent assessment year) that the agreement may be regarded as an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976." (90).

Page 8, line 14, *for "Explanation"*, *substitute "Explanation 2."*. (91)

Page 9, line 23, *for* "assembly or",

Substitute "assembly, mining or". (92).

(*Shri C Subramaniam*).

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (*Amenment of Section* 10)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, clause 5. There is a motion for suspension of Rule 80(i).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 93 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (109)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 93 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (109)

The motion was adopted

Amendment made:

Page 10, *after* line 29, *insert*—

'(c) in clause (17), for the words "any Committee thereof;", the words, brackets and figures "any Committee thereof or any allowance received by a member of either House of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1976;" shall be substituted.'. (93)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 6 and 7. I put them to the vote of the House together.

The question is:

"That clauses 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding clause 8, there is one amendment in the names of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya. They are not here. There is no amendment to Clause 9. I put clauses 8 and 9 together

The question is:

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (*Insertion of new sections 44C and 44D*)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Clause 10.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. I move amendments Nos. 94, 95, 96 and 97.

I beg to move*:

Page 19, lines 6 and 7, *for* "referred to in sub-section (2) of section 32", *substitute* "referred to in this section or in sub-section (2) of section 32." (94)

Page 19, line 13, *for* "deduction", *substitute* "deductions". (95)

Page 20, *for* line 36, *substitute*—

"gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;". (96)

Page 21, *after* line 11, *insert*—

"(d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976;". (97)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 19, lines 6 and 7, *for* "referred to in sub-section (2) of section 32", *substitute* "referred to in this section or in sub-section (2) of section 32". (94)

Page 19, line 13, *for* "deduction', *substitute* "deductions". (95)

Page 20, *for* line 36, *substitute*—

"gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property,". (96)

Page 21, *after* line 11, *insert*—

"(d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the last day of April, 1976" (97)

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR SPEAKER: There are no amendments in regard to clauses 11 to 16 I put them together. The question is:

"That clauses 11 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 (*Amendment of section 80G*).

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 17. There are government amendments. There is also a motion for suspension of rule 80(i).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 98 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (110)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 98 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (110)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move*:

Page 22, *for* lines 26 to 33, *substitute*—

'(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,—

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum *plus* fifty per cent. of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;", the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely —

"(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10; or

(vii) the Government to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning,";'. (98)

Page 22, line 34, *for* "(b)", *substitute* "(c)" (99)

Page 22, *for* line 36, *substitute*—

'and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be'. (100)

Page 23, line 1, *for* "(c)", *substitute* "(d)". (101)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 22, *for* lines 26 to 33, *substitute*—

'(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be

substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,—

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum *plus* fifty per cent. of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;", the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10; or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning;";'. (98)

Page 22, line 34, *for* "(b)", *substitute* "(c)". (99)

Page 22, *for* line 35, *substitute*—

'and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be'. (100)

Page 23, line 1, *for* "(c)", *substitute* "(d)". (101)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 22, *for* lines 26 to 33, *substitute*—

'(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,—

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum *plus* fifty per cent of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;" the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10, or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning;";'. (98)

Page 22, line 34 *for* "(b)", *substitute* "(c)". (99)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

Page 22, *for* line 36, *substitute*—

'and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be'. (100)

Page 23, line 1, *for* "(c)", *substitute* "(d)". (101)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 (*Amendment of section 80M*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is a government amendment for clause 18.

Amendment made:*

Page 23, *for* lines 26 to 29, *substitute*—

"specified in items 2 and 3, item 4 (excluding alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings), items 7 to 15 (both inclusive), items 17 and 18, item 23 (excluding refractories) and items 24, 26, 27 and 29 in the list in the Ninth Schedule". (102)

(SHRI C Subramaniam)

MR SPEAKER: The question is

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER. There is no amendment to clause 19 The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 (*Insertion of new sections 115A and 115B*).

MR. SPEAKER: There are government amendments in clause 20.

Amendment made:*

Page 24, line 4, *for* "115A. Where", *substitute* "115A. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-section (2), where". (103)

Page 25, *after* line 9, *insert*—

"(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to any income by way of royalty received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976; and the provisions of the annual Finance Act for calculating, charging, deducting or computing income-tax shall apply in relation to such income as if such income had been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976". (104)

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER. There are no amendments to clauses 21 to 24. I put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 21 to 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25 (*Amendment of Ninth Schedule*).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Amendment made:*

Page 2?, *for* lines 31 to 33, *substitute*—

'Amendment of Ninth Schedule.

25. In the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. Steel castings and forgings and alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings.";

(b) after item 24 and before the *Explanation*, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—'. (105)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 (*Amendment of Act 27 of 1957*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I beg to move:*

Page 33, line 25,—
for "½" *substitute* "¾" (2)
Page 33, line 28,—
for "1½" *substitute* "2" (3)
Page 33, line 32,—
for "2" *substitute* "3" (4)
Page 33, line 36,—
for "2½" *substitute* "5" (5)
Page 34,—
Omit lines 4 to 6 (6)
Page 34,—
Omit lines 24 to 26 (7)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move*:

Page 33, line 25,—
for "½" *substitute* "1" (28)
Page 33, line 28,—
for "1½" *substitute* "2½" (29)
Page 33, line 32,—
for "2" *substitute* "3½" (30)
Page 33, line 36,—
for "2½" *substitute* "6" (31)
Page 33, line 28,—
for "Rs. 2,500 *plus* 1½ per cent" *substitute* "Rs. 5,000 *plus* 3 per cent." (53)
Page 33, line 32,—
for "Rs. 10,000 *plus* 2 per cent." *substitute*—
"Rs. 20,000 *plus* 4 per cent." (54)
Page 33, line 36,—
for "Rs. 20,000 *plus* 2½ per cent." *substitute* "Rs. 40,000 *plus* 5 per cent." (55)
Page 34, line 3,—
for "Rs 1,00,000 *substitute* "Rs. 50,000" (56)
Page 34, line 11,—
for "1½ per cent" *substitute* "3 per cent." (57)
Page 34, line 14,—
for "Rs. 7,500 *plus* 2 per cent." *substitute* "Rs. 15,000 *plus* 4 per cent." (58)
Page 34, line 18,—
for "Rs 17.500 *plus* 2½ per cent." *substitute*—
"Rs. 35,000 *plus* 5 per cent." (59)
Page 34, line 23,—
for "Rs 1,00,000", *substitute* "Rs. 50,000" (60)

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move*:

Page 32, in line 26, *for* "shall", *substitute* "may, at the option of the assessee,". (106)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, पेज 33 और 34 में जहां वैल्थ टैक्स की बात कही गई है, वहां हमारे कई संशोधन हैं। सरकार जो अभी उन पर कर लगाने की कोशिश कर रही है, वह बहुत ही कम है क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। अगर सरकार को यह उम्मीद हो कि वे लोग अपनी विशाल धनराशि को किसी कारखाने या किसी उद्योग में लगायेंगे, तब तो ठीक है लेकिन हमारा यह खयाल है कि ये बड़े बड़े धनपति हैं, उनके पास ज्यादा धन छोड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि ये उस धन को दूसरी तरह के कामों में लगायेंगे जिसमे देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी। वे अपने

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

रुपये-पैसे को उद्योग-धन्धों के विकास में नही लगाना चाहेंगे । इसलिये इस बात को ध्यान से रखते हुये हमें उनकी सम्पत्ति पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर लगाने चाहिये ताकि उनके पास पैसा बेकार न पड़ा रहे, जिसका इस्तेमाल कर के वे चोरबजारी करे या गलत तरीके के धन्धो मे लगाये । इसीलिये मैं अपने सशोधन के जरिये से यह चाहता हू कि जहा इस बात की चर्चा है कि पाच लाख रुपये तक आधा परसेन्ट टैक्स आप लगाना चाहते हैं, उसको आधा परसेन्ट से बढ़ा कर एक परसेन्ट कर दिया जाये ताकि उनके पास से कुछ पैसा निकले और सरकारी खजाने से आये ।

फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि कहा 5 लाख से ज्यादा और 10 लाख रुपये तक है वहा,, इन्होंने टैक्स लगाने की कोशिश की है 25 00 रुपया और उसके अलावा डेढ़ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से । मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि 2,5 00 रुपये को 5,000 रुपये कर दिया जाये और डेढ़ प्रतिशत को बढ़ा कर तीन प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये ताकि जिनके पास 5 लाख से दस लाख रुपये तक की सम्पत्ति है, उनसे हम ज्यादा टैक्स ले सकें और उद्योग-धन्धो और विकास के कामो मे लगा सके, जिससे देश की तरक्की हो ।

उसी तरह से जहा इन्होने दस लाख से पन्द्रह लाख सम्पत्ति रखने वालो पर दस हजार रुपये और दो प्रतिशत कर लगाने की कोशिश की वहा हमारा कहना है कि यह बीस और चार प्रतिशत यानी दुगुना होना चाहिये । जहा इन्होंने पन्द्रह लाख पर बीस हजार और ढाई परसेंट लगाने की बात कही है वहा हमारा कहना यह है कि इसको चालीस हजार और पांच परसेंट कर दिया जाये । इस तरह से हमने ग्रेड्स को बढ़ाने के लिये कहा है । ऐसा हमने इसलिये कहा है ताकि हम उनसे पैसा ले सकें ।

आपने पृष्ठ 34 में कहा है

"(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;"

इनको ये मुक्त रखना चाहते हैं । हमने कहा है कि एक लाख की सीमा को घटा कर पचास हजार कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

उसी तरह से लाइन चार, पांच और छ मे आपने कहा है :

"(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000."

इसको हम हटा देना चाहते हैं । पांच परसेंट की सीमा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है । इसी तरह से लाइंज 24, 75 और 26 मे भी इसी तरह की बात कही गई है, इनको भी हम चाहते हैं कि हटा दिया जाये ।

ये सब सम्पत्ति कर से सम्बन्धित मेरे सशोधन हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इनको स्वीकार कर लेंगे । जिनके पास फालतू और बेकार धन पड़ा हुआ है, सम्पत्ति पड़ी हुई है उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा ले कर हमको उस पैसे का उत्पादक कार्यों मे, उद्योग धधो को बढ़ाने मे लगाना चाहिये । जब कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है, दूसरो पर टैक्स लगा कर हम पैसा लेना चाहते है वहा हमको यह देखना चाहिये कि जिनके पास ज्यादा पैसा जमा है, वह बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, सम्पत्ति जमा है, उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स न लगाना उचित मालूम नहीं पड़ता है उन पर अधिक से अधिक कर लगाना चाहिये और छोटों को छूट देनी चाहिये । इन छोटो के सिलसिले हम बाद मे बात करेंगे ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, in view of the assurance of the Finance Minister that he will examine the position afresh of all the proposals in respect of outstanding bills, I do not move the amendments.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not able to accept any of the amendments moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri.

MR. SPEAKER: First I put amendment Nos. 2 to 7 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then. I put amendment Nos. 28 to 31 and 53 to 60 moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 to 31 and 53 to 60 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put the Government amendment No. 106 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 32. in line 26, *for* "shall", *substitute* "may, at the option of the assessee,".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 27, as amended. stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32 (*Auxiliary duties of Customs*)

Amendment made:

Page 38,—

after line 7, *insert*—

'Provided that on and from the date on which the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) comes into force, this sub-section shall have effect subject to the modification that for the words "First Schedule to the Tariff Act", the words and figures "First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975" (51 of 1975); shall be substituted. (88).

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 to 43 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move*:

Page 55, line 30,—

for "8,000" *substitute* "10,000" (8)

Page 55, line 32,—

for "8,000" *substitute* "10,000" (9)

Page 55, line 33,—

for "8,000" *substitute* "10,000" (10)

Page 56, line 13,—

for "60" *substitute* "65". (11)

DR. RANEN SEN: I beg to move*:

Page 45, line 15,—

for "Rs. 8,000" *substitute* Rs. 12,000" (61)

Page 45, line 16,—

for "17 per cent" *substitute* "5 per cent." (62)

Page 45, line 17,—

for "Rs. 8,000" *substitute* "Rs. 12,000" (63)

Page 45, line 18,—

for "Rs. 8,000 *substitute* "Rs 12,000" (64)

Page 45, line 19,—

for "Rs. 1,190 plus 20 per cent,' *substitute*—

"Rs. 390 *plus* 9 per cent." (65)

Page 45, line 22,—

for "Rs. 2,190 plus 30 per cent *substitute*—

"Rs. 1,190 *plus* 20 per cent." (66)

Page 45, line 31,—

for "60 per cent." *substitute* '65 per cent." (67)

Page 45, line 34,—

for "70 per cent," *substitute* "75 per cent." (68)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Page 46, line 13.—

for "Rs. 8000" *substitute* "Rs. 12,000" (69)

Page 46, line 14.—

for "20 per cent." *substitute* "5 per cent." (70)

Page 46, line 16.—

for "Rs. 8,000" *substitute* "Rs. 12,000" (71)

Page 46, line 17,—

for "Rs. 1,400 *plus* 30 per cent" *substitute*—

"Rs. 300 *plus* 10 per cent." (72)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The exemption limit has been fixed at Rs. 8,000/-. My amendment is that, in place of Rs. 8,000/- it should be Rs. 10,000/-. This is because the Government, has amended the categorisation of workers so far as wages are concerned. Previously, a man drawing up to Rs. 500 was being treated as a workman but now this has been raised to Rs. 1,000/-. So, in that context, this limit of Rs. 8,000 has no meaning; it must be Rs. 10,000/-. Actually, what is the value of Rs. 10,000/- nowadays? When I came to the Lok Sabha for the first time (at that time Mr. Salve was not there) the limit was Rs. 3,500/-. But, today, even if I get Rs. 8,000 the value does not come to Rs. 3,500/. So I plead with the Minister to kindly consider this and raise the limit from Rs. 8,000/- Rs. 10,000/- so that the poorer strata of workers and employees may be relieved to some extent.

The other amendments are only consequential.

DR. RANEN SEN: My amendment is that, instead of Rs. 8,000/- as the exemption limit, it should be Rs. 12,000/-. There has been amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act by which the definition of a workman has been changed to apply to people who are drawing up to Rs. 750/- per month—which comes to above Rs. 8,000/-. So, these workers will be involved in this scale of income-tax. Secondly, there has recently been a change in the Employees State Insurance Scheme. An amending Bill was passed here by which even workers getting Rs. 1,000/ per month have been included in the Employees State Insurance Act.

By an amendment, very recently, it has been done. I plead that, instead of Rs. 8,000, it should be Rs. 12,000, because of these two amending Acts that have been passed by this House—one, very recently.

In the scheme of rates of income-tax, I find that people in the higher slabs have got more concessions than the people in the slab above Rs. 8,000. This is not proper keeping in view the sense of natural justice. Therefore, we had made some calculations, and I have moved the amendments accordingly.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I am unable to accept these amendments As a matter of fact, these were mentioned during the general debate, and I have answered why it is not possible at this stage. Perhaps, in the next Budget, these may be taken into consideration.

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendments Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 to 11 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendments Nos. 61 to 72, moved by Dr. Ranen Sen, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 61 to 72 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second and Third Schedules were added to the Bill.

Fourth Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move*:

Page 73, line 31,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "ten" (12)

Page 73, line 34,—

for "Thirty" *substitute* "Fifteen" (13)

Page 74, line 17,—

for "Three" *substitute* "Two" (14)

Page 74, line 21,—

for "Three" *substitute* "One" (15)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move*:

Page 73, line 31,—

for "Twenty-five" *substitute* "Fifteen" (36)

Page 73, line 34,—

for "Thirty" substitute "Twenty" (37)

Page 74, line 21,—

for "Three" substitute "one and a half" (39)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My amendments are very simple. Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 are on page 73. Here in the Bill it is mentioned "Uncoated and coated printing and writing paper (other than poster paper) — Twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*" and for the next one, it is thirty per cent *ad valorem*. In the place of "twenty-five" and "thirty" I have suggested "ten" and "fifteen" respectively because it is the common people who are using these papers and paper board; therefore, my Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 are for reducing the *ad valorem* duty to "ten" and "fifteen" per cent.

My Amendment No. 14 is on page 74, line 17. Here in the Bill it is mentioned:

"Cotton fabrics, medium B, that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 17s or more but is less than 26s—Three per cent *ad valorem*"

My amendment is that, instead of three per cent, it must be two per cent. It will give some relief to the consumers who are mostly poor, who belong to low and middle income groups.

My Amendment No. 15 is on page 74, line 21. In the Bill it is mentioned:

"Cotton fabrics, coarse—that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is less than 17s—Three per cent *ad valorem*"

Here my amendment is that, instead of three per cent, it should be one per cent, because, this coarse cloth is used by the common people.

So, some concession must be given in this case and instead of three per-cent, the excise duty should be made two per cent. Another amendment that I have moved is of the same nature. In line 21, I have moved that instead of there per cent, the excise duty should be changed to two per cent. This is because the rate of duty that has been proposed in the Bill will go to increase the burden on the common people. I have suggested this to reduce that burden. These are very important matters and the Government always professes that they will look after the condition of the poor and the poverty-striken people, but here the way the excise duty is proposed to be levied, it is seen that in the case of the affluent section of people, the charge would be less in proportion to that charged from the poor and the common people. If the Government is true to their profession, they must see the justification in my amendments and accept these.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले दो संशोधन तो कागज से संबंध रखने वाले हैं। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कागज पर से कर और कम वह नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि कागज हमारे देश में गरीब से गरीब जनता इस्तेमाल में लाती है, वह शहर की हो या देहात की हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर भी अगर सरकार उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाती है तो यह मैं समझता हूं उचित नहीं है, अनुचित है। इस के उपयोग को देखते हुए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता जो इस का इस्तेमाल करती है इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें इसे और कम करना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैंने यह दिया है कि 25 प्रतिशत ऐड-वेलोरम की बात जो कही गई है उस को 15 प्रतिशत किया जाए और जहां 30 प्रतिशत की बात कही है उस को 20 प्रतिशत किया जाय ताकि आम लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। आम लोगों की बात तो हम सभी बहुत करते हैं। लेकिन टैक्स लगाने की बात आती है तो उन पर लगा देते हैं।

दूसरे संशोधन कपड़े के संबंध में हैं। कपड़ा हर आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है और उस में गरीब ज्यादा हैं। कपड़े पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगा देंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि गरीबों को ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ेगा और गरीबों की हालत क्या है ? वे लोग जो पदयात्रा में गए होंगे या जो पदयात्रा से पहले और बाद में भी गांवों में जाते रहते हैं उन को मालूम है कि कितने ही लोगों को कपड़े मिलते ही नहीं हैं। जाड़ों में भी उन के बदन पर कपड़े नहीं होते, गर्मी में तो कपड़े होने का सवाल ही नहीं। तो जहां 3 परसेंट की बात कही गई है वहां उसे एक परसेंट कम कीजिए, 2 परसेंट कर दीजिए और जहां काटन फैब्रिक्स के ऊपर 3 परसेंट की बात कही है, वहां उस को डेढ़ परसेंट कर दीजिए। यही मेरे संशोधनों का आशय है, कागज पर और कपड़े पर टैक्स कम किया जाये ताकि आम जनता इस कर भार से मुक्त रह सके, उस को कुछ सहूलियत मिले, राहत मिले।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry. I am unable to accept these amendments. As a matter of fact, we have considered the question of paper and we grave some concession about which notification has already been issued. Even with regard to the processed fabrics produced by power-looms, we wanted to give some concessions and that has also been done by notification. I am sorry. I am unable to accept any of these amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 12 to 15 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to vote.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 15 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the amendments of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to vote.

Amendments Nos. 36, 37 and 39 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Sixth Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move*:

Page 77, line 13,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "Ten" (16)

Page 77, lines 14 and 15,—

for "rupees three and seventy-five" *substitute* "rupee one and seventy-five" (17)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

Page 77, lines 20 and 21,—

for "Rupees three and seventy-five" *substitute* "Rupee one and fifty" (18)

Page 77, line 29,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "Ten" (19)

Page 77, line 31,—

for "seven" *substitute* "three" (20)

Page 78, line 2,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "fifteen" (21)

Page 78, line 6,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "Ten" (22)

Page 78, line 22,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "fifteen" (23)

Page 78, line 27—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "ten" (24).

Page 78, line 31,—

for "seven" *substitute* "three" (25)

Page 79, line 3,—

for "Sixty" *substitute* "Thirty" (26)

Page 79, line 5,—

for "seven" *substitute* "three" (27)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move*:

Page 77, line 13,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "Twelve" (40)

Page 77, lines 15 and 16,—

for "three and seventy-five paise" *substitute* "two" (41)

Page 77, lines 20 and 21,—

for "three and seventy-five paise" *substitute* "two" (42)

Page 77, line 29,—

for "Twenty" *substitute*—

"Twelve" (43)

Page 77, lines 31 and 32,—

for "seven and fifty paise" *substitute* "four" (44)

Page 78, line 2,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "twenty" (45)

Page 78, line 6,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "Twelve" (46)

Page 78, line 22,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "twenty" (47)

Page 78, line 27,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "Twelve" (48)

Page 78, lines 31 and 32,—

for "seven and fifty paise"

substitute—

"four" (49)

Page 79, line 3,—

for "Sixty" *substitute* "Forty" (50)

Page 79, lines 5 and 6,—

for "seven and fifty paise"

substitute—

"four" (51)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Page 77, lines 13 to 19,-

for "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* or rupees three and seventy-five paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, whichever is higher."

substitute—

"Nil." (82)

DR. RANEN SEN. I beg to move*:

Page 77, lines 13 to 16,—

for "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* or rupees three and seventy-five paise"

substitute—

"One per cent *ad valorem* or thirty-five paise" (73)

Page 77, lines 20 and 21,—

for "Rupees three and seventy-five paise"

substitute "Thirty-seven paise" (74)

Page 77, lines 29 to 32,—

for "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*

or rupees seven and fifty paise"

substitute "One per cent *ad valorem* or thirty-five paise" (75)

Page 78, line 2,—

for "Rupees thirty" *substitute*

"Rupees two" (76)

Page 78, line 6,—

for "Twenty" *substitute* "two" (77)

Page 78, line 17,—

for "Rupee one" *substitute* "Five

paise" (78)

Page 78, line 22,—

for "Rupees thirty" *substitute*

"Rupees three" (79)

Page 78, line 27,

for "Twenty" *substitute* "One" (80)

Page 78, lines 31 and 32,—

for "Rupees seven and fifty paise" *substitute* "Ten paise" (81)

13.09 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I would request the Minister to consider that for medical preparations a cerain amount of alcohol is necessary on which he has raised the duty which will seriously affect the people who come from the middle strata and the lower strata There, I have suggested that at least he must be considerate enough to reduce the rates and there is nothing much to speak on it. It has to be realised by the Finance Minister that it will ultimately affect the ordinary people of our country and if these rates are reduced, the benefit will go to the common people and considering all these aspects, I think he will kindly accept my amendments, specially in regard to those items where alcohol will be required. Even for homoeopathic medicines you will find that he has levied an excise duty which is exorbitant and it must be reduced as suggested by me.

With these words I move my amendments and request the Finance Minister to kindly consider this and accept them

DR RANEN SEN: Regarding the amendments in my name, Nos 73 to 81, I want to make a few points In my speech on the Finance Bill I had said that this enhancement of Central excise duty on the patent drugs will completely ruin the common people

Let us examine what is the position in regard to the duty on drugs. The customs duty on drugs covered by GATT like ampicilln, etc., has been

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

raised from 20 to 60 per cent. At the prevailing rate of 7.5 per cent excise duty the total realisation is Rs. 27 crores. Now, the additional duty, the hon. Minister has said, will yield Rs. 18 crores. So, it comes to Rs. 45 crores. Then, over and above that, there is a customs duty of 75 per cent on synthetic drugs and penultimate raw materials. The average duty is around 60 per cent and the total imports are Rs. 45 crores and on that there is the duty of 65 per cent. That means that it comes to Rs. 29 crores. Then if you add it to the earlier Rs. 45 crores the total comes to Rs. 74 crores. It means that quite a large amount of money is being realised from medicines on different accounts.

Now, the Government of India and the Chemical Fertiliser Ministry go on saying and the Government go on repeating, the Health Ministry goes on repeating, that the prices of drugs should be decreased. Now, firstly, the prices of all the inputs of the drugs are rising.

Alcohol and glycerine are common and very essential ingredients of medicine. Their prices are rising. The taxes are rising, but it is expected by the Government that the common man will get medicines at cheaper rates. This is a utopean idea. This is just to bluff the people that the Government of India is making a claim that the prices of the drugs will be lowered with the efforts of the Government. I say, it is impossible. Government has no control on the inputs and raw materials. Therefore, the prices are rising. 90 per cent of the medicines are patent drugs. Had it been an international patent medicine, I could have understood that.

Then I come to patent and proprietory medicines having some alcohol content. The prices of all tonics will rise because Waterbury Compound, Metatone and such other tonics which are prescribed by the doctors contain alcohol. So far as the drugs are concerned, these are taken by the rich and the poor as well. When a doctor prescribes it, the poor man's son has also to use it. If he does not get it because of high price he dies. It is inhuman as the prices of all the tonics will immediately go up.

Secondlly, here it is said—

"Medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary beverages".

Fine distinctions have been made and, therefore, the duties have been increased. It is a well known fact that Mrita Sanjeevni Sudha and Drakhashavs contain alcohol. All these ayurvedic tonics used by the people are prepared by the vaids. Since there is alcohol content in them, the prices will go up.

In homoeopathic medicines too, the main ingredient is alcohol. I do not know much of homoeopathy, but this is what I have been told.

By taking a blanket decision, the Government is going to increase the prices of homoeopathic, allopathic, Unani and ayurvedic drugs.

Under it, 90 per cent of the drugs have been covered and only 10 per cent *i.e.,* Vaccines and Sera will be left or exempted. It is inhuman and immoral on the part of the Government to raise the prices of the drugs. These should be lowered.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Before the Minister speaks. I may be allowed to speak, as I have not spoken. I think, it is the third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the third reading. You may speak later on.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have taken into consideration the various aspects that the hon. members have mentioned. They would find that this is only on 'patent or proprietory medicines'. If it is on the pharmacopocial basis, then it does not come at all. That is what we want to see. On the basis of patent and

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

proprietory medicines, the same medicines which could be obtained at a lower price, because of these brand names they are able to get higher price. That is why they should be asked to pay high taxes. It is on that basis that it has been put.

As far as the other medicinal preparations (where alcohol contents are there) are concerned, this subject has reference to the taxation done for the States. Because these things should not be used with other ordinry things, and that is why we have increased this tax. There is therefore absolutely no case for accepting these amendments. As far as the poor people are concerned, they are not going to be affected at all by this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 16 to 27 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 16 to 27 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos 40 to 51 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 40 to 51 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments Nos. 73 to 81 moved by Dr. Ranen Sen and amendment No. 82, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. May I put all of them together to vote?

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, please put amendment No. 73 separately to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will do so. I will now put the rest of the amendments to vote. I am now putting amendments Nos. 74 to 81 moved by Dr. Ranen Sen and amendment No. 82 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 74 to 81 and 82 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 77, lines 13 to 16,—

for "Twenty per cent *ad valorem* or rupees three and seventy-five paise"

substitute—

"One per cent *ad valorem* or thirty-five paise" (73)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5] **[13.16 hrs.**

AYES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Sen, Dr Ranen

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ambesh, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Aziz Imam, Shri

Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhuvarahan, Shri G.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Brahmanandji, Shri Swami

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrika Prasad, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.

Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kailas, Dr.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri I. H.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Marak, Shri K.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri R. R.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri S. K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghana, Shri
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Vekaria, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 10; Noes: 102

The motion was negatived.

businessmen and monopolists to help the country to lift its economy. He said that they are on trial and the ball is in their court and the country wants to see whether they want to play the game. Sir, on what basis he is putting on this optimistic look? It is about two months since the budget proposals were put forward and I would have expected him to tell us whether whatever developments have taken place during these two months between the presentation of the budget proposals and the consideration of the Finance Bill justify the kind of optimism which he has placed in the private sector. Already the newspapers and the economic journals are discussing the so-called mystery of the whole-sale price index showing a 2 to 3 per cent rise. Even since 30th April the index of manufactured commodities has shown an increase of 3 per cent. This budget was hailed in the beginning by many people as though it is going to have de-flationary effect instead of inflationary effect because it is for the first time that there is big reduction in taxes—both direct and indirect—but what do we find! In spite of the fact that there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains and we have built up a substantial buffer-stock, in spite of the fact that procurement, according to the Government, is going very well, in spite of the fact that there has been almost a bumper crop of oilseeds, why is it that the wholesale price index has begun to rise again? It may be argued that it is just a small and temporary shift. But in our minds there are misgivings. This may be the beginning of a new trend if in spite of increased production—both in the private and the public sector—this 2 to 3 per cent rise has come about during this period of two months. It only means—as far as I can understand—that the whole structure of the budget proposals and the philosophy that has guided it has encouraged those people who control marketing operations in this country or who in the past dominated the entire market economy by their methods of speculation, etc. These people have again become encouraged to step up some of their activities which are not being dealt with now as they were at the beginning of the Emergency. Already the price of vanaspati is going up. Already the price of oil has gone up. Sir, huge stocks worth several lakhs of rupees were unearthed the other day in Gujarat. Already there are reports in the Press that smuggled goods which disappeared have begun to re-appear again in the country. And there can be no explanation of this except that this class is being pampered by the Government because they think that only by tampering it, they will stimulate further investment and encourage them to produce more. These people have never agreed. They don't believe in this. They believe in their profits, nothing else. They have never accepted this philosophy. They have always been trying to have an artificially low production so that they can keep the price high. Already during these two months, many private sector units have been closed down and again they are restricting production and they are keeping down the employment as well as utilisation of their capacity and at the same time have mounted a new drive and pressure on the Government for further concessions. During these two months, every-one of those important Chambers of Commerce and Organisations—cf the industrialists, from FICCI to the Indian Chamber of Commerce—have held conferences in the last few days and is that the response he expected it to be? Do they tell the Government 'Yes, now because of all these big concessions, you have given us, now for some time we should not go on pestering you with more demands, but we are going to put our shoulder to the wheel and see that full production and employment are mounted up'? That is not at all what they are doing. They have tasted blood and therefore, they are out now for more blood and they, are demanding that more concessions must be given to them. There must be more relaxation of controls, there must be less restrictions on credit and they must be given so many more advantages and in the meantime they are seeing to it that the units which are under their control are not

businessmen and monopolists to help the country to lift its economy. He said that they are on trial and the ball is in their court and the country wants to see whether they want to play the game. Sir, on what basis he is putting on this optimistic look? It is about two months since the budget proposals were put forward and I would have expected him to tell us whether whatever developments have taken place during these two months between the presentation of the budget proposals and the consideration of the Finance Bill justify the kind of optimism which he has placed in the private sector. Already the newspapers and the economic journals are discussing the so-called mystery of the whole-sale price index showing a 2 to 3 per cent rise. Even since 30th April the index of manufactured commodities has shown an increase of 3 per cent. This budget was hailed in the beginning by many people as though it is going to have de-flationary effect instead of inflationary effect because it is for the first time that there is big reduction in taxes—both direct and indirect—but what do we find! In spite of the fact that there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains and we have built up a substantial buffer-stock, in spite of the fact that procurement, according to the Government, is going very well, in spite of the fact that there has been almost a bumper crop of oilseeds, why is it that the wholesale price index has begun to rise again? It may be argued that it is just a small and temporary shift. But in our minds there are misgivings. This may be the beginning of a new trend if in spite of increased production—both in the private and the public sector—this 2 to 3 per cent rise has come about during this period of two months. It only means—as far as I can understand—that the whole structure of the budget proposals and the philosophy that has guided it has encouraged those people who control marketing operations in this country or who in the past dominated the entire market economy by their methods of speculation, etc. These people have again become encouraged to step up some of their activities which are not being dealt with now as they were at the beginning of the Emergency. Already the price of vanaspati is going up. Already the price of oil has gone up. Sir, huge stocks worth several lakhs of rupees were unearthed the other day in Gujarat. Already there are reports in the Press that smuggled goods which disappeared have begun to re-appear again in the country. And there can be no explanation of this except that this class is being pampered by the Government because they think that only by tampering it, they will stimulate further investment and encourage them to produce more. These people have never agreed. They don't believe in this. They believe in their profits, nothing else. They have never accepted this philosophy. They have always been trying to have an artificially low production so that they can keep the price high. Already during these two months, many private sector units have been closed down and again they are restricting production and they are keeping down the employment as well as utilisation of their capacity and at the same time have mounted a new drive and pressure on the Government for further concessions. During these two months, everyone of those important Chambers of Commerce and Organisations—of the industrialists, from FICCI to the Indian Chamber of Commerce—have held conferences in the last few days and is that the response he expected it to be? Do they tell the Government 'Yes, now because of all these big concessions, you have given us, now for some time we should not go on pestering you with more demands, but we are going to put our shoulder to the wheel and see that full production and employment are mounted up'? That is not at all what they are doing. They have tasted blood and therefore, they are out now for more blood and they, are demanding that more concessions must be given to them. There must be more relaxation of controls, there must be less restrictions on credit and they must be given so many more advantages and in the meantime they are seeing to it that the units which are under their control are not

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

allowed to function properly so that a kind of blackmail is imposed on the Government.

About Welth Tax, I think it is a scandalous matter. The way the Wealth Tax has been reduced, there is no justification for it. Even if there is some justification, it can be argued by some people that by giving some facilities to manufacturers industrialists they may be encouraged to produce more. But to those who are holders of enormous amounts of wealth and assets and so on why they have given such huge concessions in wealth tax? We do not know where the resources are going to come from. We do welcome very much the big increase in plan outlay. That is a move in the correct direction. But as I said in my speech made earlier, if you order a nice suit of cloth, where is the cloth with which you can make that suit? Where are the resources are going to come from to finance this huge plan outlay if on the one hand you reduce wealth tax so steeply and on the other you also reduce other taxes and duties so much on the private sector and the big business sector? Also he has not imposed very many new excise duties on the common man Where are the resources going to come from? And in the end we will find that it will be impossible to fulfil these plan targets and once again we will have to think of postponing the finalisation of the Fifth Plan once again prices may begin to raise and burdens will come in the common man and therefore we feel that this whole strategy, the whole phillosophy behind this thing is ill-conceived and it will not consolidate further the gains that we have achieved under the Emergency, but rather will undermine them, and I am afraid that this is all being done under the sustained and concerted pressure which has been exerted for months together on this Government by the big business houses and the Chambers and Commerce, FICCI and such other bodies. Therefore, I am sorry to say that despite one or two positive things in this Finance Bill which we have already mentioned, as a whole, we can not accept this because this is a very dangerous strategy. Therefore, our party will be compelled to record its vote against this Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, the main point that I would like to make is that while we are having this marginal economy the effective market is being done by the three-crore people and every time when there is a little surplus we become panicky and every time when there is a little shortage, we also become panicky. This is the present position of our economy. Your budget is aimed at giving a boost to production by concessions. I wish you godspeed and all luck and hope that the industry will respond and will achieve your production target. But what I am eager to know is now we are going to create greater purchising power and consumer goods for the remaining 57-crore of our population. For the programme spelt out in the budget for the growth of agro industries, a paltry sum of Rs. 12 crores has been provided, which is not enough to achieve the objective. If reduction in wealth tax is going to enable you to get this wealth ploughed back to the rural areas for industrial growth, I can understand. I do not know what you have in your mind.

You have suggested this new scheme of investment allowance replacing the original development rebate, which was discontinued.

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage, you are going to back to the clauses. The House has already passed them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I am suggesting is an administrative matter. You have only to extend the schedule. You have included export-oriented industries. One industry which I have in mind is the iron ore export from Goa which is cent per cent export-oriented. It is not even export-oriented; it is

completely export. I do not understand why this has not been included. When you want 60 per cent more export earnings to meet the requirements of Marmagoa port, would you please consider including it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have listened carefully to Shri Indrajit Gupta's speech. There are very many points in it which are well taken. We are not unaware of the lurking dangers also. I want to assure him that we would be ever-watchful particularly on the price front and we shall try to see that again this monster of inflation does not raise its head. We will take the necessary measures and we will continuously review it. As far as the private sector is concerned, no doubt his point of view is to a certain extent justified, particularly taking into account the demands made by FICCI even after the budget concessions were given. But I suppose it has become a habit and therefore, however much we may give, they would ask for a little more. I hope it is only a formality of asking for more and taking advantage of all the concessions that have been given. I hope and trust they would respond to the situation. If they do not it is not as if we have no remedy at all.

About the other point made by Mr. Sathe about the mining industry, investment allowance is for future investments. I think mining is now completely reserved for the public sector and therefore, there is no question of giving investment allowance to the private sector for investment in the mining industry.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6] **[13.36 hrs.**

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kailas, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri I. H.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mehta, Dr. Ma..ipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri R. R.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri S. K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sangliana, Shri
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Ram Deo Singh, Shri

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Sen, Dr. Ranen

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 99; Noes; 14.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn to meet again at 14.45 hours. 13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch at Forty-eight Minutes past Forteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the House knows, the coal mines in the country were nationalized in two phases. Firstly, the coking coal mines were nationalized in 1971 after taking over their management in the first place; and later, the management of non-coking coal mines was taken over; and that too, was followed by the nationalization of non-coking coal mines. And the intention behind these steps was that coal mines should be owned and managed by the public sector, except that the State Governments could also run the coal mines through their corporations. The Central Government could set up its corporations for managing the coal mines; and the private sector steel plants could also own their coal mines. And it was this broad provision or set of provisions under which the coal mines industry has been functioning in the last few years. Sir, before the coking and non-coking mines were nationalized, all the available records were scrutinized, to determine the number of coal mines.

According to the records which were available with the State Government as well as with the Central Government, in all 925, mines were nationalised, that is, 214 coking coal mines and 711 non-coking coal mines. Subsequently, a number of cases came to light mainly in Bihar in which there were private individuals holding leases of coal mines, and these individuals started operating these mines and extracting coal without proper authorisation. And ultimately we found that in Bihar alone about 450 lease holders were identified. We did not know if this was the total number.

I had a discussion with the Government of Bihar. I tried to ascertain how many cases of private leases escaped notice at the time of nationalisation because this is a problem which I have inherited. I was not aware of the facts at that time. I tried to check the records and history of nationalisation as to how many cases were left out. I found that there were mines with private parties which escaped being identified when the Central Government took over mines at the time of nationalisation. I also found that there were leases granted, by *ex-zamindars* or *rajahs*, *ex-rajahs* before the commencement of the Mines and Mineral Regulation and Development Act 1957, of which full records were not available in the records of the State Government. So, naturally, the details not being available with the State Government, these also got left out. Then there were idle or dormant leases covering closed or aban-

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:— Sarvashri Shankerrao Savant and Tarkeshwar Pandey.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

doned mines which may be reopened. Finally, there were leases for coal endorsed on fire clay. In many cases, there were many mines under one lease, and in some cases, there were several leases for one mine.

Therefore, there was no proper correlation between the number of mines and the number of leases in all cases. And we found that in many of these cases, unauthorised mining, as I said, had been started; unscientific mining was going on; safety standards were not observed and slaughter mining was resorted to. This was not only desirable from the point of view of the safety of the workers, but from the long term point of view of the development of the coal mine. This was very undesirable because if there was a lot of coal and later on, it was decided to go deeper, if the upper seams are not scientifically worked, it is more difficult to work the lower seams. Therefore, the unscientific working of upper seams would certainly create a problem later on also for the scientific working of coal deposits as a whole.

All these things came to our notice and we made enquiries. We were told that welfare measures have not been provided for the workers and where the illegal coal mining was being done near the nationalised coal mines; the cases of theft also came to light through the collusion of some officers there or the workers there or even otherwise. In this way, the coal of nationalised mines found its way to the private lease-holders; they sold this coal and they made profit that way also. Of late, we have found that the number of such illegal operations was increasing.

Those friends who are familiar with the working of coal mines and who come from coal mines area know that for proper scientific working of coal mines, you have to have the geological data; you have to have mine plans; you have to know the size of the coal reserves, the quantity of coal that can be mined; the quality of coal etc. For this, the detailed exploration has to be undertaken. It is only after all this is done can the experts decide whether it will be economically viable and technically feasible—technical feasibility comes first and then economic viability—to mine the coal in that particular area. No scientific exploration of coal is possible from these areas until all the facts are konwn, until investigation is done. The nationalised sector connot step in unless all this information is gathered.

We were faced with this problem. We discussed it with the Bihar Government and considered various alternatives, whether to use the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973 or to use the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. But for the reasons which I just mentioned, we finally decided that it would be best to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, in such a way that all privately-held leases would be terminated except, of course, those which I mentioned earlier, that is, held by private sector steel companies.

We have provided that Central Government or Government Company or Corporation can take mining leases where necessary after the exploration has been made, the investigation is carried out and the facts which I mentioned have been ascertained in order to make it possible for them to come to a judgment whether technical feasibility and economic viability standards are met.

It has also been provided that where Central Government or public sector undertakings are not interested in mining in a certain area, where they feel that they cannot undertake scientific mining subject to certain conditions which are stated in the Act, it is possible to give a sub-lease to private parties also or the Corporation of the State Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are in the Chair and, if I may be permit-

ted to make a reference to Meghalaya, there are certain very small-scale coal mining operations in Meghalaya and it is the desire of the Meghalaya Government that they should not be disturbed. We have no intention of disturbing them. How that is to be done will be worked out in consultation with the Meghalaya Government.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, in order to carryout the intention of our decision, namely, to terminate privately held leases, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President on 29th April 1976 and I think the House will appreciate that in a matter like this it was better not to delay the coming into effect of the decision— that there should be no time-lag between the announcement of the decision and its taking effect. Therefore, since the Lok Sabha was in session but the Rajya Sabha was not in session, we decided it would be best for the President to promulgate this Ordinance and, also, that we should come up before the House as quickly as possible with a Bill. So we introduced the Bill on 7th May 1976 and I am grateful that the House has been given the opportunity so quickly to consider this measure.

With these words, I request the House that the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1976 (No. 57 of 1976) be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I support the object of this Bill, but with certain criticisms. My first point is, why was there so much delay on the part of Government in acting in this matter? The information given just now by the Minister that so many private leases came to their knowledge only after such a long period is also surprising. This shows how the vested interests are strongly at work both in the State Government and in the Central Government. Even after the Chasnala tragedy, when the whole attention of the people was concentrated on this problem of safety, security and conditions in the coal-mines etc., this Bill is coming only in May while the incident took place in December. However, I still support this Bill and its objective.

Another criticism of mine is that this measure taken through this Bill is half-hearted. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated:

"No scientific exploitation of these deposits could be undertaken in the nationalised sector without these details. It was, therefore, considered that it would not be appropriate either to nationalise these unauthorisedly worked mines after taking them over under the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973 or to get the connected mining leases prematurely terminated and regranted to Government companies under the Mine and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957."

The meaning of this is not clear to me. It must be explained why you could not undertake full responsibility and why there cannot be nationalisation. There is, moreover, a provision for sub-lease again and there is no guarantee that, in the form of sub-lease, some persons will not get leases and exploit these coal-mines for their profit and to the detriment of security laws and conservation and other factors. So, my point is that Government should come out with such an Act or Bill whereby full responsibility will be undertaken by the Government; because, scientific exploration can be done only by the Government.

There is another provision in this Bill that, in the meantime, they are

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

prepared even to give leases to private persons. That should be stopped.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that nothing has been said about the welfare or the future of the workers, though one of the reasons for bringing forward this Bill, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is that those people were exploiting these coal mines paying very low wages and by not providing any safety and welfare measures. So, what is going to be the future of those workers who are working in these mines under the private lease-holders Nothing has been said here about that.

Much criticism has been made on the floor of this House regarding safety measures; not only the private lease-holders, private owners, but the Government also, the existing Government corporation or semi-government corporation are completely callous regarding safety measures. As you know, in Chasnala, there was the second tragedy. In fact, after the first tragedy in Chasnala, there have been many mine accidents. I have got one report from Madhya Pradesh, Bisrampur colliery; on this occasion, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this report which I have received from the General Secretary of the Union affiliated to CITU He has stated:

"On 27th April, 1976, Tuesday, the weekly rest day of Bisrampur colliery, two shifts, II and III, were declared as poduction shifts as Kumda Incline, a part of Bisrampur colliery: the second shift begins at 4.00 p.m. At about 6.30 p.m in the depillaring section, an accident (roof-fall) took place taking away the life of two workers, Sarvashri Sobit Ram, Timber setter mazdoor Cat-II and R. S. Mishra, casual labour...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill has nothing to do with safety. It is only to stop mining by certain people....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Please go through the Bill, Sir. They have been callous in respect of safety measures....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why, they want to stop it. But the question of safety in the mines, whether in Chasnala or any other mine, is a much bigger question. It has nothing to do with this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: One of the reasons for the termination of these leases is that they have been callous on the question of safety of the workers....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will not be able to operate these mines any more About safety, it is a bigger question It applies to every mine.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to this.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enlarging the scope It is not very relevant to the Bill

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My suggestion is that Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill covering the safety aspect, scientific exploration and the interest of the workers. My criticism is that this is a half-hearted Bill. That is why, I am drawing his attention to this. This question of safety is not only related to the private lease-holders....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is exactly why I say that it is a bigger question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Another point to which I want to draw his attention is this. In the *Illustrated Weekly* one special article has appeared. Because of their interest to cut coal as much as possible, they are dis-

regarding all safety rules. The question of fire is also mentioned here in this article in the *Illustrated Weekly*; it has been pointed out that the future of the Jharia town....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it relevant to this Bill? Please tell me honestly.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You have no idea about collieries. Fire is spreading from below. These private lease holders are using these mines in such a way that fire takes place inside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a senior Member and Deputy Leader of an important group. If you really want to enlarge the question into the safety of Jharia and other mines, that is another question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My point is that because of the callourness on the part of these owners, Government must take all comprehensive measures, otherwise the entire town is now threatened and it will go down. Fire is spreading there from below. Government must make provision for the workers' safety, security of their jobs and other amenities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There you have a valid point.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: With this criticism, I support this Bill.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने अनुभव के आधार पर इसमें अतिशीघ्रता की है ।

सवाल सिर्फ कोल माइन्स का ही नहीं है, मैं इस निल को लेकर यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जितनी भी देश में माइन्स हैं, सब का ही राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि हरेक क्षेत्र में जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले हैं वह कन्ट्रैक्ट के आधार पर इन्हें ले लेते हैं और मनमानी खुदाई कर रहे हैं। इससे बेहद नेशनल-लास हो रहा है । मैं आपके द्वारा, मंत्री जी के द्वारा प्राइम-मिनिस्टर तक और भारत सरकार तक देश की इस आवाज को पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि इस नेशनल-लास को बचाने के लिये चाहे किसी भी प्रकार की खदानें हों, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये और इस देश की दौलत को जो अनाप-शनाप बेहरमी के साथ ये लोग खोद रहे हैं, उस पर बंदिश लगानी चाहिये ।

बिहरा का जिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यो में भी खदानों में ऐसे ही खुदाई हो रही है । सन् 1973 में जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल आया था, तो मैंने निवेदन किया था कि यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद इसके आधुनिकीकरण और वैज्ञानिकीकरण का बहुत ध्यान रखना चाहिये ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि एम्प्लायमेंट किसी काम में भी कितनी ही दें, चाहे घर घर में करघा लगाकर बैठे, मिलों को बन्द कर दें, उसमें लोग मरने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन जहां कोयले की खदान का सवाल आता है, अन्डरग्राउंड में बहुत कम आदमियों को भेजना चाहिये, ऊपर चाहे कितनों को ही रखें । क्योंकि अडरग्राउंड में हमेशा खतरा रहता है । आज कोयले की खुदाई बेहरमी के साथ की जा रही है, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से नहीं की जा रही है । आप जिन खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं, उनमें एक खतरा यह भी पैदा हो गया है कि कोयला निकालने के बाद उनकी भराई कैसे की है । कोयला निकालना आसान है, लेकिन उसके बाद उस जगह को भरते जाना बड़ा कठिन काम है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government fully agrees with you and that

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

is why, they have come forward with this Bill.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बीमारी दोहराई नहीं जाये । आप इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इसके बाद यह घटनाएं न घटें, इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये, यह सुझाव तो हमें देना ही होगा । वर्ना हम यह कह कर बैठ सकते हैं कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के अच्छा काम किया है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का उपयोग देशहित, जनहित और श्रमिकों के हित में किया जाये ।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है कि कोयला-खदानों की खुदाई इतनी बेरहमी और अवैज्ञानिक ढंग से की गई है कि दुर्घटनाओं का खतरा पैदा हो गया है, और इसी कारण राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की जरूरत हुई है । हम इस राष्ट्रीयकरण का स्वागत करते हैं और हम इस सम्बन्ध में मजदूरों से सहयोग देने के लिए कहने को तैयार हैं ।

लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद सरकार इन खानों को ऐसे ही तो छोड़ने वाली नहीं है, वह खुदाई का काम जारी रखेगी । इस बारे में इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिन ठेकेदारों ने खुदाई की, उन्होंने भराई कैसे की है । भराई के लिए रेत और पानी एक खास हिसाब से डाला जाता है । असलियत में क्या हुआ ? रेत और पानी एक हिसाब से डालने के बजाये कचरा ला ला कर भर दिया गया । कचरा डालने से यह हालत होती है कि जब बरसात का पानी गिरता है, तो कचरा बैठ जाता है और वहां पानी भर जाता है और दूसरी जगह खुदाई होने पर वह ब्लोक हो कर वहां भर जाता है । इस लिए सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि खुदाई वैज्ञानिक ढंग से हो, ताकि दुर्घटनाओं की घटनाएं न रहें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a larger question.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं बैठ जाता हूं । मुझे ज्यादा बोलने का शौक नहीं है । लेकिन चूंकि यह मौका आया है, इस लिए मैं ये सुझाव देना चाहता था । मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: There is no other item today. So, there should be no objection to his taking a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There may not be any other item, but it is my duty to point out the scope of the Bill. How the mines should be worked, what improvements should be made and how the workers should be better taken care of—they are all important questions, but these are bigger questions which should be discussed at some other appropriate time. This is only to stop certain private mine operators. That is all.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Why these mines are being taken over—he is speaking on that. His point is quite relevant

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): This amending Bill reminds me of that famous English maxim—'Better late than never.' In 1973 coal-mine nationalisation took place and it took nearly 4 years for the Government to wake up and bring forward this Bill. In the meantime, at least for the last one year, this subject was being discussed in the newspapers. Even before the emergency the newspapers started discussing these things and

how is it that Mr. Pant says that more than 400 such unauthorised mining units were found out by the Government very late? Therefore, certain critics or cynics say that there were people sitting higher up and who were involved in this misleading of the Government when the nationalisation Bill was passed in 1973. How would the Government reply to such critics or cynics if they say that some State Governments at least with some of the higher officials of the Ministry of Steel and Mines were involved in hiding certain facts? Otherwise, one could understand a dozen or a couple of dozens of mines not attracting the notice of the authorities of the Steel and Mines Ministry, but here the number of mines is more than 400 and that too mostly located in the State of Bihar, from where our friend comes. Therefore, it does not go to the credit of either the Ministry of Steel and Mines or the Bihar Government.

Last year, there was a discussion in the newspapers and some trade unions brought to the notice of the Bihar Government that certain illegal operations are going on in Bihar. For twenty to thirty years together, there has been burning under the earth in quite a number of mines. This has been so not only in Dhanbad but in Lodhana area too. I had been there in 1944 and some trade union workers working in the collieries took me there. The country became independent in 1947. Later on, the Government of India realised all this. But what happened?

In the past, I had discussed about the Chasnala disaster. I had pointed out that the President of Burdwan District Congress Committee had given in the Press that coal had been extracted by the colliery owners but they have not filled up the vaccum and, therefore, there is a danger to Ulti Barakar areas and Dhanbad and other surrounding areas. May I know whether the Ministry will now again wake up after six months or a year and thick something to do something in cases of subsidence of soil and fire which has been burning for the last 20 years, as per my personal knowledge. This is a sad commentary on the functions of the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Bihar Government and the people who are connected with mines.

The second point in regard to (b) which I want to make is that this Bill somehow or the other seeks to legalise the illegal mines. Section 2(a) (ii) states:

> "(ii) a person to whom a sub-lease referred to in the proviso to clause (c), has been granted by any such Government, company or corporation, or
>
> (iii) a company engaged in the production of iron and steel."

Some people are doing mining work illegally. They have been asked to hand over those mines. The Central Government or the State Government may take over all those 400 odd mines and then grant a sub-lease to any person or a group of persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Proviso is there. You read the proviso.

DR. RANEN SEN: What is the necessity of the proviso?

> "Provided that the Government, company or corporation to whom a lease for winning or mining coal has been granted may grant a sub-lease to any person......"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read out the whole thing.

DR. RANEN SEN: It says:

> "on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the instrument granting the sub-lease, if the Government, company or corporation is satisfied that—

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

(i) the reserves of coal in the area are in isolated small pockets or are not sufficient for scientific and economical development in a coordinated and integrated manner; and

(ii) the coal produced by the sub-lease will not be required to be transported by rail."

I ask: why? Before bringing this Bill the Government should have gone into this thing thoroughly. I want to know this. Has any assessment been made whether the reserves of coal are in isolated pockets where no scientific extraction can be made?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every coal in Bihar can be transported by rail.

DR. RANEN SEN: If siding is there, then, I quite agree with you. If the Government should have known the position, then they should have brought a Bill and said, these are illegal mining and ask them: You please enter into lease with us or enter into agreement with us. That sort of thing would have made the whole thing quite easy. Instead of that the Government comes with this whole amendment Bill. It does not find out whether there are any such isolated pockets or not. It is stated here:

'Where a mining lease stands terminated under sub-section (3)' etc. etc.

Then what happens? It is stated:

'a prospecting licence or a mining lease in respect of the whole or part of the land covered by the mining lease which stands so terminated.

These are some of the points I think which are really very undesirable. The mining lease might be handed over to the same person or any person who will be the highest bidder in this respect and he will be given these mines to be operated. I do not think it is a very happy position in regard to mining. Sir, very many things have happened in the mining areas. In spite of those things Government has not taken enough precautions to see that these things are terminated and the Government should have taken over these coal mines long before or a cooperative or any other agency could have been formed with these isolated pockets of coal mines.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1-5-1972 के दिन पहले पहल कोकिंग कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया और 1-5-1973 को, यानी एक साल बाद नान-कोकिंग कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। उसके बाद कोयले का काफी उत्पादन हुआ और काफी प्रगति हुई। जब कभी आदमी आगे बढ़ता है तो बहुत सी बातें ध्यान में आती हैं। आज मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि एक जो कमी थी वह भी पूरी हुई। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इतने साल तक हम कहां थे। सभी लोगों ने बिहार सरकार की कमजोरी बतला दी। तो बिहार सरकार ने जिन लोगों को प्राइवेट खान दी थीं उन्होंने उनको एक्सप्लायट किया और कितना ही शोषण किया लेकिन क्या हमने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाया? आज क्या हम उनको कोई मुआविजा देंगे या बिना मुआविजे के ही उनसे ले लिया जायेगा? आप कह रहे हैं कि साइंटिफिक तरीके से उन्होने नहीं किया। हम कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में बात करते थे कि माइन्स एक्ट को बदल दिया जाये और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार में उन खानों को रखा जाये। कई बार राज्य सरकारें उन लोगों को लीजेज दे देती है जिनसे थोड़ा सा लाभ उठाने के लिये काफी ज्यादा नुकसान कर दिया जाता है। सब से पहले एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। उन्होंने कहा था:—

"Coal mines have to be reorganised and restructured and are to be worked on modern scientific lines by paying special regard to conservation and safety of mines and welfare of the workers."

इस सम्बन्ध में आप का ध्यान 1972 में आकर्षित किया गया था, आज चार साल हो गये, बतलाइये क्या हुआ ? जिन लोगों ने लीज लेनी थी उन्होंने लीज ले ली, कोयला साइन्टिफिक तरीके से नहीं निकाला, काफी नुक्सान हुआ, अब आप बतलाइये—क्या उनको मुआवाजा देंगे या उन से नुकसान वसूल करेंगे ?

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं—शायद आप उस को समझ सकें। नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद रेलवे को जो कोयला मिलता है, वह खराब मिलता है, ऐसा क्यों है ? इस का क्या कारण है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill has nothing to do with the quality of coal supplied to Railways.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं। बाकी यह जो काम हुआ है, अच्छा हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिन उद्देश्यों की चर्चा इस विधेयक में की गई है, उन उद्देश्यो से किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता और मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में ठीक ही कहा है कि इन्होंने उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर बिहार में जो 400 से अधिक अनधिकृत खानें मुख्य रूप से काम कर रही हैं, उन्हीं को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं मैं बिहार से आता हूं, जिन जिलों में कोयले की खानें हैं, जैसे धनबाद, झरिया, हजारीबाग, गिरिडीह, संथाल परगना, इन्ही जिलों में ये अनधिकृत रूप से काम करने वाली खानें केन्द्रित हैं। कुछ महीने पहले या कुछ साल पहले जब मैंने संथाल परगना की अनधिकृत खानों को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रश्न उठाया था, तो सरकार की तरफ से यह जवाब दिया गया था कि उस जिले में कोई ऐसी खान नहीं है। ऐसा जवाब देने में या तो बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार को अंधकार में रखा या जानबूझ कर वे लोग उस तरह की खानों को बिहार में चलने देना चाहते थे ताकि खान-चलाने वाले मालिकों को, जो चाहे कांग्रेस के मंत्री हों या मंत्रियों से सम्बन्धित हों, उन को फायदा होता रहे। वे लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा उठाते रहे और देश का बहुमूल्य धन जो कोयले के रूप में था, उसे बरबाद करते रहे। यह छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि जब वहां कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था तो वहां के बड़े बड़े कांग्रेसी नेता, जो मंत्री भी बन गये थे, वे उन खानों से सम्बन्धित थे, 30-32 लाख रुपया रायल्टी के रूप में खा गये थे। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या इस बात का सन्देह नहीं किया जा सकता, कि अभी भी "अगर-मगर" वाला जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है, इस के पीछे भी उन्हीं लोगों का हाथ है ? यद्यपि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बिहार सरकार के लोगों से इन की बात हुई है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी यह है कि बिहार सरकार अभी भी दिल से राजी नहीं हुई है। उनके अन्दर अभी भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि अनधिकृत रूप से कोयला खानें चलती रहें और उन के लगुए-भगुए फायदा उठाते रहें......

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : बिहार सरकार का दिल कहां पर है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो आप जानते होंगे क्योंकि आपने उन से बात की है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : ये—मगुए—मगुए क्या होते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मगुए-मगुए के मायने हैं—उन के चाटुकार, उन के पीछे चलने वाले फ़ायदा उठाने वाले और उन से इन को फ़ायदा भी होता था । तो बिहार की बात अगर आप जानियेगा तो आप को मालूम हो जायगा क्योंकि आप शीघ्र ही पी० यू० सी० के चेयरमैन होने वाले हैं । तो ऐसे लोगों की ताकत को तोड़ा जाय । इस से हर आदमी को प्रसन्नता हुई और मैं भी प्रसन्न हूं कि आप ऐसे लोगों की ताकत को तोड़ना चाहते हैं । लेकिन ठीक से तोड़िये फ़िर कोई बच न जाय ।

कुछ व्यक्तियों को फिर आप देंगे अगर आप जरूरत समझें, और जो दो शर्तों को पूरा करेगा आप ऐसे निजी लोगों को भी खान से कोयला निकालने के लिये आजादी देंगे अगर वे खाने छुटपुट फ़ैली हुई हैं, जहां वैज्ञानिक तरीके से कोयला निकालना सम्भव न हो और जो रेल से नहीं बल्कि ट्रक से कोयला ढोयेंगे । तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों को आप दे सकते हैं, इस की चर्चा आप ने बिल में की है । फ़िर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के नाम पर फ़िर वही लोग आयेंगे और उसको बर्बाद करेंगे । इसलिये आप किसी व्यक्ति को देने का विचार छोड़ दीजिए । बिहार सरकार को दीजिये या उस की कम्पनी को दीजिये । लेकिन किसी निजी व्यक्ति को कोयला खान नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । नहीं तो फ़िर कुछ दिनों के बाद आप स्वयं महसूस करेंगे कि सरकार ने गलती की ।

आप ने मूल-कानून में भी कुछ निजी इस्पात कारखानों के मालिकों के लिये कोयला खान छोड़ दी है । उस समय भी हमें यह बात समझ में नहीं आयी थी, और वही बात फ़िर इस में भी है कि उन को छोड़ कर । टाटा की खाने चल रही हैं । उसके साथ इतनी मोहब्बत क्यों ? क्या टाटा सरकार से—कोकिंग कोल या दूसरा कोयला नहीं खरीद सकता है ? खरीद सकता है, उसके पास पैसे की कमी नहीं है क्या वह सरकार से सरकारी कोयला खानों का कोयला नहीं खरीद सकता है जो उस के प्रति इतनी ममता है ? ऐसे लोगों के साथ कोई ममता नहीं होनी चाहिये । बड़े पूंजीपतियों को आप ने बिल विधेयक पास कर के दूसरे तरीके से सुविधायें दी हैं, और यह सुविधा भी दे रहे हैं । यह खत्म होना चाहिये और उन खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि मजदूरों के बारे में आप चुप हैं । माननीय मुखर्जी से कहा कि उन का क्या होगा जो काम कर रहे हैं । उन को लूटा है निजी कारखानेदारों ने, जिसका कि जिक्र आप ने अपने उद्देश्य में भी किया है कि मजदूरों के साथ बहुत ज्यादती की गई है, उन्हें सहूलियतें नहीं दी गई । तो आप क्या देना चाहते हैं । उन्होने तो मजदूरों के साथ कोई भलाई नहीं की, ऐसे मालिकों को जेल में भेजा जाना चाहिये । लेकिन सरकार उनके लिये क्या करना चाहती है इस बात को तो आपको बिल में कहना चाहिये था? तो आप उन तमाम मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों को उसी समय से जब से वे उन खानों में काम करते हैं, उन की तब से नौकरी मान कर अपनी खानों में रखियें, और अगर आप खान किसी को देने वाले हैं तो वे मजदूरों को न निकालें, उन को सेक्योरिटी आफ़ सर्विस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये तथा सरकारी खानों में जो सहूलियतें मजदूरों को मिलती हैं वही तमाम सुविधायें ऐसे मजदूरों को भी मिलनी चाहियें जिन खानों को आप निजी

लोगों को देना चाहते हैं। यह बात जरूर आप बिल में कीजिए तभी मजदूरों का विश्वास आप हासिल कर सकेंगे और जो आप का मकसद है मजदूरों की मदद करना, वह भी पूरा कर सकेंगे।

निजी कोयला खानों जो बिहार में हैं उन को आप लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप की राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में क्या हो रहा है? इस को भी जरा देखिये कि क्या गड़बड़ हो रही है।

यह अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मेरे पास यह एक टेलीग्राम है, जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं:

"CENTRAL COAL FIELDS LTD. INTRODUCING MECHANICAL LOADING WITHOUT NOTICE RESULTING RETRENCHMENT OF THOUSAND WORKERS IN KATHRA BOKARO GROUP OF COLLIERIES STOP WORKERS PICKETTING AGAINST MECHANICAL LOADING STOP REQUEST IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION—GENERAL SECRETARY, UNITED COAL WORKER UNION."

मैं ने इस तरफ इसलिए ध्यान दिलाया कि इस तरह की बातें इन कोलमाइन्स में न चलें। अखबारों में जो इस तरह की बातें आती हैं उनकी इंक्वायरी करा कर आप फ़ौरन एक्शन लीजिए ताकि मजदूरों की कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस कोलमाइन्स नेशनेलाइजेशन एमेंडमेंट बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को जल्दी से लाए हैं। यह और भी अच्छा होता अगर इस बिल को पहले लाया जाता। जब यह नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ था, दो तीन साल पहले, उस वक्त कुमारमंगलम साहब स्टील मिनिस्ट्री में थे। उस वक्त मैं ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि आप इस तरह की कोलमाइन्स को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं, इन को भी ले लीजिए, नहीं तो बाद में दिक्कत होगी और इन को फ़िर लेना पड़ेगा।

सवाल यह है कि अनअथेराइज्ड काम दो किस्म का होता है। एक तो यह है कि जिन लोगों की लीज हैं वे अनअथेराइज्ड वे में काम करते हैं और कोयला निकालते हैं और दूसरा अनअथेराइज्ड काम यह है कि लोग चोरी छिपे काम करते हैं। उन को न लाइसेंस की जरूरत है और न लीज की जरूरत है, सीधे आते हैं, काम करते हैं और कोयला निकाल ले जाते हैं। आप के अफसरों के साथ मिल कर यह काम हो रहा है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एक बात और मैं आप के माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब को कहना चाहता हूं। जिस दिन यह आर्डीनेन्स निकाला गया था, उस के तुरन्त बाद धनबाद के माइनर्स कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में इन्जन्कशन के लिए चले गये और उन्होंने इन्जन्कशन ले लिया। अब इनको यह मुश्किल हो रही है कि जिन लोगों ने इन्जन्कशन ले लिया है, उन की माइन्स को कैसे नेशनेलाइज करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक कचहरियों को इस में से नहीं निकालते हैं, तब तक ये लोग आप को काम नहीं करने देंगे। इस के लिये आप प्रबन्ध कीजिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कोलमाइन्स में चोरी हो रही है, उस के बारे में आप सोचिये। आप के नेशनेलाइजेशन करते हुये लोग आप के अफ़सरों से मिल कर चोरी कर रहे हैं और

[सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोखी]

अभी भी अनआथेराइज्ड माइनिंग हो रही है । यह आप के बिहार में हजारी बाग में और धनबाद में हो रही है और आप इस को रोक नहीं सकते आप के अफ़सरों के साथ मिल कर वे जो आप निकला हुआ कोयला है, उस को भी ले जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की चीजों को आप तब तक नहीं रोक सकते हैं जब तक कि आप कड़े से कड़ा कन्ट्रोल न करें। ये बहुत सी बातें हैं जो कि बिल के अन्दर नहीं आती हैं और मैं उन को कहने लग जाऊं तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मुझे रोक दगे। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप के जितने आफिसर्स हैं जो कि इस तरह का काम करते हैं, उन के आप कान खीचिये कि वे ठीक से काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं। नेशनेल इजेशन तो आप ने कर दिया, आप थोड़ा इस तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए। जो इस बिल के आबजेक्ट्स हैं, वे तभी पूरे हो सकते हैं और अच्छे नतीजे तभी निकल सकते हैं जबकि आपका डिपार्टमेंट अच्छी तरह से काम कर।

एक चीज और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं शास्त्री जी की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हुं कि बिहार सरकार ने दिल से इस चीज को नहीं किया है। ये जो ऐसा कहते हैं, गलत कहते हैं। बिहार सरकार ने पिछले साल कहा था और खुद मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा था कि आप महरबानी कर के अनआथेराइज्ड कोल-माइंस को ले लीजिए और मैं ने दो, तीन बार सवाल भी इस बारे में किये थे और मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है। इसलिए बिहार सरकार इस बारे में कहती रही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन का नेशनेल इजेशन किया जाए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अभी भी जितनी कोल-माइंस हैं वे नेशनेलाइजेशन वाली लिस्ट में नहीं आई हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को अभी फिर से इस का सर्वे कराना चाहिये आप को पता चलेगा कि अभी भी अनआथेराइजड कोल माइंस काम कर रही हैं। इस तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान दे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेडडी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे पंत जी का हमेशा काम करने का यह तरीका रहा है कि वे सही समय पर सही कदम उठाते हैं।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोलमाइनर्स जो चोरी वगैरह करते हैं, उन को कड़ी से कड़ी और सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए। कितने लोगों ने चोरी की है और कितनों पर मुकदमे दायर हुए हैं, यह नहीं बताया गया है। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि आप के जो आफिसर्स हैं उन के साथ मिल कर इस किस्म की चोरी होती है, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ऐसे आफिसर्स पकड़े गये हैं। किसी घर में चोरी होती है तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि घर का ही कोई आदमी चोरों के साथ मिला हो। घर में लोगों के रहने के बावजूद भी चोरी हो जाती है। इस वास्ते में मंत्री जी से यह चाहूंगा कि वे इन बातों के बारे में तफसील से बताएं।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

श्री सत्याचरण बेसर (दमका) : उपाध्याक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। बिहार में ये जो कोयला खाने ली जा रही हैं, उनमे जो आदिवासी काम कर रहे हैं और जो कोयला निकाल रहे हैं उनमें उन्ही आदिवासियों को न लेकर बाहर से दूसरे लोगों को लाया जा रहा है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जो आदिवासी वहां काम करते रहे हैं उन्ही लोगों को खानों में लगाया जाय। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस चीज को देख।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कोयला खानें वहां पर ली जायगी उनको या तो कोयला कारपोरेशन चलाये। अगर वह नहीं चलाना

च है तो उसको कोल वैलिंग बेसिस पर चलाया जाये। कोआप्रेटिव बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि उसमें खानों के ओनर लोग शामिल न हो जाय। अगर वे लोग शामिल हो गये तो खानों की वही पुरानी हालत हो जायेगी। इस कोआप्रेटिव में आप न ओनर लोगों को और न उनके किसी भाई-भतीजे या अन्य रिश्तेदार को शामिल कीजिए वहाँ के जो आदिवासी या अन्य लोग हैं उन्ही को इस कोआप्रेटिव में शामिल कीजिए। कोई अन्य व्यक्तिगत रूप से लेना च हे तो उसे भी दे दिजिये लेकिन वह पुराना ओनर नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राइवेट लीज पर राज्य सरकार को जो देने की बात है उसमें कोल फील्ड वर्कर्स सोसायटी को भी शुमार किया जाय। अगर वह लेना चाहे तो उसे भी दीजिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir I am very grateful to the hon. members who have participated in the debate and I have been happy to note that each one of them lent his support to the bill. They made certain suggestions and some criticism but so far as the main objective of the Bill is concerned, there has been support from all sections of the House.

Shri Samar Mukherjee raised the question as to why we did not take recourse to the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Act, 1973 or the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. He also said there has been a lot of delay and action should have been taken earlier. So far as the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 is concerned, the Central Government has in fact taken action under this Act in the case of 54 leases and directed the Bihar Government for premature termination of these 54 leases held by private individuals. These leases were regranted to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., a Government company. So, this was done in certain specific cases, but these were mines which were either not worked or not worked in a large way.

Under the provisions of this particular Act, it is necessary that if the mining leases are terminated, then the Government has to take over those mines, even though they are not scientifically worked. And they have also taken over the workers who were employed by the private lease holders. Now, in those cases where the mining operations were not significant or not large, there was not great difficulty and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. took over those mines. We will investigate, we will explore and come to a judgment whether to go ahead for mining or not. But there was no reason to continue with those old leases and so, they were terminated and the Government company took them over. But in other cases, there was also the risk of bogus muster rolls, and all those people were taken over in the coal industry with the result that the nationalised coal mining industry was over-loaded right from the beginning so far as number of workers was concerned. It has been one of the problems of the nationalised coal mining industry as to how to absorb the surpluses. Naturally, we did not want to retrench anybody. But the question of gradual increase of production and in the last two years, rapid increase of production has enabled us to absorb a fairly large number of the excessive manpower. But, even so, there are today surpluses which have been identified and so, the question of adding to those surpluses in any large way, would not be in the interest of the public sector coal mining industry. I think, the House will agree that we will have to take such precaution that we do not take on

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rolls large number of persons who were engaged by the private lease holders. In some cases, they asked the workers to come and work for them and showing them this carrot that if you work with us extra hours and work at night and so on and so forth, then tomorrow the Government will take over the mine and you will have security of service and you will be on the rolls of the Government company and so on. Therefore, it was important to see that this did not take place.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are throwing them out.

SHRI K. C. PANT: No, we are not throwing them out. They are not our employees. If you like, we will give them back to the same people. They are not our employees. This is the correct position which I have placed before the House.

The other Bill is Coal Mines (Take over of Management) Act. This is the other act under which we could have acted. There, I have explained very briefly in the Objects and Reasons as to why we did not take recourse to this Act. If Samar Babu wants a fuller explanation, I can tell him that if action is taken under this provision, the Central Government will have to give an amount to the owners of the mines even though they are being worked unauthorisedly and also workers employed by those people will have to be taken over. But under the present law, we will have to pay no amount. I think, Mr. Daga and some other hon. Members asked this question. We thought, that would meet the end of justice in this case and it would be the right law to depend upon.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): They are already armed with a law.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Anyway, you should be happy sometimes. Even if you were unhappy earlier, today is the day to be happy.

The other question was raised about accidents fire, and so on. You rightly pointed out that this is beyond the scope of this Bill and I think, I should not involve myself in any argument on this question. But we have in the past in this House discussed the matter of safety. Without going into the subject matter, I can say that we are fully conscious of the need of safety and the public sector companies are taking all necessary measures to ensure safety.

Now, Sir, the other question that was raised, was by Dr. Ranen Sen, with regard to the fact that the exploration and assessment of the deposits had not been made before the bill was introduced. I explained at some length that one did not have the records fully. One did not know exactly the area covered by the mines and it is for these reasons that we terminated all the leases. We have at a stroke terminated all privately-held leases, so that even though there may be some privately-held leases of which we are not aware—there may be more than 450—by this bill we automatically terminate these leases. That is why we took recourse to it. Suppose we had first explored the deposits, found out their quantity and quality, the nature of deposits etc., and the economic viability while the private lease-holders were working those mines, it would not have been possible. That is why we terminated the privately-held leases. Now the public sector companies will do that. It is only after they have done it, can they decide about the desirability of working those particular mines. If they find that there are certain mines which come within the provisions—which the Deputy Speaker was good enough to bring to the notice of the House— i.e. provided

(i) the reserves of coal in the area are in isolated small pocket or are not sufficient

for scientific and economical development in a co-ordinated and integrated manner, and

(ii) the coal produced by the sub-lessee will not be required to be transported by rail."

i.e. provided these two conditions are satisfied, the sub-lease can be given to any person in any area on such terms and conditions as may be specified.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Who will decide this?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Naturally, whichever is the proper authority, will decide it; but before we decide it, the public sector company must decide whether it wants it or not. But we have to ensure that the public sector does not suffer. We have to ensure that the public sector is able to work its coal mines in an integrated manner; and suppose the public sector coal company feels that it is necessary for it to work a certain mine, they will certainly have the first priority—and subject to these two conditions. There may be mines in the country which are in isolated pockets. Shri Ram Singh Bhai referred to it. I got a letter from an MP from Madhya Pradesh, suggesting that we should allow small, isolated coal mines to be exploited by a private party. We did not do it. But it is quite possible that the overheads of the public sector coal company are such that it may not be able to find it worthwhile to mine coal in isolated areas. The conditions are specified. We have said that if these conditions are satisfied, even a private lease- holder will be allowed to work it. Suppose we leave out this condition and also leave out the possibility of any private lease-holder being allowed to work it; a situation will arise in certain cases; i.e. where after the public sector companies have investigated these deposits and have formed a judgement, they find that they are not interested in workng the mines, in certain cases, number of workers have been

16.00 hrs.

employed and I do not say today that all the workers can be taken back or can be employed. I am in no position to make that statement until the exploration has been made, until in a proper and scientific way the public sector companies are able to say that they need so many persons for these mines. Till then, I am not in a position to say anything. But even at that stage, suppose we close the doors to any other kind of mining, then these workers cannot find employment in coal mines anywhere.

So, this is an additional consideration why we have kept this proviso and why we have limited the application of this proviso only in certain cases. Then there is a case of Meghalaya which I mentioned. There also, we do not interfere with the coal mining which is practically on a cottage scale in certain areas.

(Interruptions)

There was another point which was made by Dr. Ranen Sen and Mr. Ram Bhai. The point was about illegal mining. Now, I would like to differentiate between termination of leases which cover those cases where some leases were given to some parties and illegal mining where no leases have been granted at all. Where no leases have been granted, it is theft of coal. Where no leases of any kind have been granted, where no authorisation has been given if somebody goes there and starts mining the coal, it is pure and simple theft and it should be stopped by the law and order authority of the State concerned; they should not hesitate at all to take env action that they want to take. It is only in these cases where some lease has been granted that we have had to bring forward this law to stop it. One does not need to bring forward any law to stop illegal mining where no authorisation has been given. Obviously, that is not correct and right and that must be stopped. It must be stopped by the organs of the State. There was a suggestion, not a suggestion but perhaps an innuendo by

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Shastriji that the Bihar Government did not support this measure with its heart. Whatever that might mean, I think, that was not fair. I think it was not at all fair, and the Bihar Government, in this matter, has been forthcoming, has been ready to accept this measure fully. I have discussed it with the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister has readily agreed to it. I think, Shastriji will bear witness to the fact that after the proclamation of this particular ordinance, this kind of illegal mining has stopped in Bihar more or less.

(*Interruptions*)

My report is that is has more or less stopped. My report is that the State Government has acted promptly in this matter. My report is that the police and the authority went there and very quickly the whole thing was stopped. I hope that he will bear me out in this. If this is a fact, it shows that the Bihar Government has also acted promptly to give effect to the objectives of this Bill.

Then there was a suggestion that the Bihar Government might be allowed to work as a sub-lessee. That is certainly not excluded. It is for the Bihar Government to consider whether any of their corporations would like to come as a sub-lessee They also come into the picture after the public sector Coal India Limited has surveyed and explored these deposits and found them to be not worthy for it to mine. After this, the question will arise, and at that stage, I certainly do not exclude the Bihar Government coming in.

Finally, a suggestion was made by Mr. Reddy that there should be a penal provision. There are penal provisions in this Bill. I need not read them out here because you have read the Bill. They have been provided.

Lastly, there was some reference to officers. While I do not exclude the possibility of officers being mixed up in pilferage of coal in certain places —in fact, I said so in my opening remarks—I think, it is very unfair to make a general remark of this kind. Our officers in the coal mining industry have been working day and night to increase production and to increase productivity. If I may say so, the manner in which the production has gone up in the last two years by 20 million tonnes and the manner in which the productivity has gone up, it is certainly something which has strengthened the economic fibre of this country and it has changed entirely the picture of coal industry for all the consumers in this country. Therefore, I think, one should not be uncharitable. One should certainly point out to individual cases where the people may have erred. But, by and large, the officers who are working in this industry deserve commendation and encouragement of this House rather than otherwise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*New Clause 1A.**

The first one is an addition of a New Clause.

Amendment No. 2—1A (New).

Amendment made:

Page 1,—

after line 4, *insert*—

*In view of amendment No. 2, inserting new clause 1A, having been adopted by the House, new clause 1A was renumbered as clause 2 and the existing clauses 2, 3 and 4 renumbered as 3, 4 and 5 respectively, as patent error under the direction of the Speaker.

Insertion of new section 1A.

1A. In the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 26 of 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act) after section 1, the following secton shall be inserted, namely:-

"Declaration as to expediency of Union control.

1A. (1) It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union sould take under its control the regulation and development of coal mines to the extent hereinafter provided in sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 3 and sub-section (2) of section 30.

(2) The declaration contained in sub-section (1) is in addition to, and not in derogation of, the declaration contained in section 2 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.' (2) 67 of 1957. (Shri K.C.Pant).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 1A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 1A was added to the Bill.

Clause 2 (*Amendment of Section 3*)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:—
Page 1,—

for lines 5-7, *substitute*—

"2. In section 3 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—". (3)

Page 1, line 8,—

after "commencement of" *insert* "section 3 of". (12)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

Page 1, line 16,—

for "company" *substitute* "Government company". (5)

Page 2,—

omit lines 1 and 2. (6)

Page 2, line 5,—

for "company" *substitute* "Government company". (7)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "company" *substitute* "Government company" (8)

Page 2, line 14,—

for "company" *substitute* "Government company". (9)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First I will put Government Amendment Nos. 3 and 12, moved by Shri K. C. Pant to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1,—

for lines 5-7, *substitute*—

"2. In section 3 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—". (3)

Page 1, line 8,—

after "commencement of" *insert* "section 3 of". (12)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put the Amendment Nos. 5 to 9 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5 to 9 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of section 30)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 40,—

for "may extend to" *substitute*—

"should not be less than". (10)

Page 2, lines 40 and 41,—

for "may extend to" *substitute*—

"should not be less than" (11)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 10 and 11 moved by the Ram Avtar Shastri to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Repeal and Saving)

Amendment made:

Page 2,—

for lines 42—47, *substitute*—

"4. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1976, (ordinance 3 of 1976) is hereby repealed". (4)

(Shri K. C. Pant)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title)

Amendment made:

Page 1,—

for lines 3-4, *substitute*—

"Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976.

(2) Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 29th day of April, 1976.'

C. Pant)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.12 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 18, 1976/Vaisakha 28, 1898 (Saka).

GMGIPND—PMR—855 LS—JC 1187—7-7-76—978